DIEV ET MON DROIT.

¶ By the King.

A Proclamation concerning the making of Starch, and auoiding the annoyances thereby.

WHereas Our late deare and Royal Father of blessed memory, vpon complaints made, and often renewed vnto him, of the great inconueniences which happened by the conuerting of great quantities of wheat-flowre, Meale, and other things fit for the food of man, into the making of Starch, & for the making of Starch in places vnfit & inconuenient, whereby vnsauoury smels, and noisome stenches did arise, to the great annoyance of His louing Subiects, inhabiting neere vnto, or passing by these places, out of His Princely care to haue a due reformation of these inconueniences, wherein the Common-Wealth hath so great an interest, did by His seuerall Proclamations command such directions to be obserued, as vpon mature and deliberate consideration were conceiued, might best tend to these ends; And yet through the wilfulnes of diuers of the Starchmakers, wee haue heretofore failed of Our hopes and desires, and the mischiefes haue rather increased through Our lenity: And whereas vpon an humble petition preferred vnto Our said Father from diuers of the Starchmakers themselues, whereby they were humble suitors vnto His late Maiestie, that if hee would vouchsafe by his Letters Patents, to incorporate them into a body politique to haue a perpetuall succession, and thereby to enable them by the helpe of good Lawes and Ordinances, to gouerne the members of their owne body, that they would not onely submit themselues, but would also be answerable for such a reformation to follow, as should take away all iust cause of further Complaints, Our sayd Father conceiuing this to be the most probable meanes for reformation, or to leaue them without excuse which would not be reformed, was graciously pleased to incorporate the Starchmakers, and to giue them such power for their gouernment as they did reasonably desire. And the Starchmakers on their parts did vndertake, that they, nor any member of their body, would at any time then-after, make any Starch of wheat-flowre, Meale, or other thing prohibited, but would make the same of Pollard and Bzanne onely, and sell the same at and for reasonable prices. And that they would not set vp or maintaine any Starch-house, or vse the making of any Starch in any places, which by the vnfit situation thereof, or by the ill ordering thereof, might bee an annoyance to others, and if that all others might be prohibited to make Starch to put to sale, who should not submit themselues to become members of their body, and consequently to be subiect to their gouernement, That then they would with the vttermost of their endeauours discouer all such offenders, and draw them into a way to bee proceeded against for their contempts, according to iustice in such sort as should bee directed. Wee therefore calling to minde, that the prices of Corne are now growen to much higher rates, then in these later and cheaper yeeres the same were at, and perceiuing that of late many Tradesmen, out of a greedy desire of gaine, though with the hurt of the Common-Wealth, haue taken vpon them to be Starch-makers, and left their former Trades and Occupations, haue resolued to haue an effectuall reformation of the abuses aforesaid, and constantly to put the directions for that purpose formerly giuen, into due execution. And, to the end that what the Starchmakers haue vndertaken on their parts to performe, may be indeed really performed; Wee haue constituted and appointed a Surueyor, who shall be Our sworne Officer and Seruant to that purpose, to ouersee the same in euery part. Now to the end that all Our louing Subiects may take knowledge of Our Royall pleasure herein, wee doe by this Our present Proclamation straitly charge and command, that no person or persons whatsoeuer, other then such as are or

ſhall be members of the ſaid Company of Starch-makers, ſhal preſume to attempt, or go about to make any Starch at all, other then for his, her, or their priuate vſe, & not to ſell. And, that no perſon whatſoeuer, which ſhall make any Starch, ſhall make the ſame of any Wheat-flowre, Meale, or other thing then Pollard and Branne onely. That no perſon whatſoeuer ſhall ſet vp, maintaine or vſe any Starch-houſe, or any Veſſell for the making of Starch in any place, which for the ſituation thereof, either in reſpect of the neereneſſe thereof to any Citie or Towne, or other dwellings, or in regard of the neereneſſe to any common high way, roade, or ordinary paſſage of people is, or ſhal appeare to be noyſome to any other. And that no Grocer, Chapman, or other perſon, who vſeth to buy Starch to ſell againe, ſhall buy, vtter, ſell, or otherwiſe barter, or vent any Starch, which they ſhal know to haue been made by any perſon who is not a knowen member of the ſaid Company of Starch-makers, ſo as alwayes the Starch-makers ſhall be ready to ſell the ſame, at, and for ſuch reaſonable prices, as the ſaid Company haue by their Indenture vnder their common Seale heretofore vndertaken, and agreed to ſell the ſame. And that no perſon preſume to ſell any Starch, as a Huckſter or Hawker from doore to doore in priuate or ſecret, or otherwiſe then in their owne proper and open Shops or warehouſes. And that the ſaid Company of Starch-makers ſhall duely put in execution, the power and authority giuen vnto them, for reformation of the abuſes aforeſaid. And Our Will and pleaſure is, that if any perſon ſhall offend hereafter in any of the premiſſes, or in giuing aide and aſſiſtance, to any the ſaid offenders directly or indirectly, Our Will and command is, that Our Commiſſioners, which wee hereafter ſhal to that purpoſe authorize, for the ready hearing and diſpatch of all complaints touching the premiſſes, if wee ſhall thereto appoint any, or otherwiſe, all Our Judges and Juſtices in their ſeuerall places, ſhall heare and examine all the complaints which ſhall be made againſt any in that behalfe, and ſhall inflict ſuch puniſhment vpon ſuch offenders by impriſonment, or otherwiſe, as Our Judges, Juſtices, or Commiſſioners in their wiſedomes ſhall thinke fit, hauing reſpect to the qualitie of their offences. And if Our Commiſſioners ſhall in their good diſcretions finde any whole offence or miſdemeanor, deſerueth to bee made more exemplary, Our pleaſure and command is, That ſuch offenders ſhal vndergoe the Cenſure and ſeuerity of Our Court of Starchamber, for the contempt of Our Prerogatiue Royall, in a matter of ſuch conſequence, touching the good and benefit of Our people. And to the end Our pleaſure and command herein may be the better effected, Wee doe hereby ſtraitly charge and command all and ſingular Juſtices of Peace, Maiors, Sheriffes, Bayliffes, Conſtables, Headboroughs, and all other Our Officers and Subiects whatſoeuer, whenſoeuer any complaints ſhall bee brought vnto them or any of them, of, or for any offence or miſdemeanour committed within the limits of their ſeuerall Juriſdictions, at all times, & from time to time to be ayding and aſſiſting to ſuch, as ſhall at any time be employed in or about the execution of this [illegible] diligently to the vttermoſt endeauors, that this Our Royall [illegible] and hereby ſignified, be in all points duly performed. And that they do not ſuffer any perſon or perſons whatſoeuer, within any of their Precincts, from and after the publication of this Our Proclamation, to make or cauſe to be made, directly or indirectly, any Starch, in any other manner, or in any other place or places within this Our Realme of England, Dominion of Wales, or Port, or Towne of Barwicke, then by ſuch perſons, and in ſuch manner, and in ſuch places as are herein directed or intended, but that they vſe their vttermoſt powers and endeauours, by all lawfull meanes to hinder and ſuppreſſe the ſame. And Our further Will and command is, That, not onely Our ſaid Commiſſioners, which are, or ſhal be appointed by Vs to this purpoſe, but alſo all other Our Juſtices of Peace, Maiors, Sheriffs, Bailiffes, and other Our chiefe Officers in all the parts of Our Realme of England, and Dominion aforeſaid, and Port and Towne of Barwicke, when the nature and quality of the offence and contempt ſhall appeare, to deſerue a more exemplary puniſhment as aforeſaid, ſhall cauſe all and euery the offenders againſt any Branch, Article, or part of this Our Royall Proclamation, to be bound with ſureties in good bonds to Our vſe for their appearance before Vs and Our Priuie Counſell in Our Court of Starchamber, there to anſwere their contempts.

Giuen at Our Court at Greenwich, the thirtieth day of Iune, in the fift yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

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Anno M. DC. XXIX.

E 5 5 (3)

BY THE KING.

A *His* Majesties *gratious Proclamation to the Cittyes of* London *and* Westminster.

WHEREAS amongst other Arts used by the Promoters of this horrid and desperate Rebellion against Us, great Industry and Subtilty hath been applyed to corrupt Our Subjects of Our Cittyes of *London* and *Westminster*, first by engaging them in Factions and Tumults to awe the Members of both Our Houses of Parliament who would not consent to their seditious Designes; then by perswading them to Loanes and Contributions for the maintenance of the Army now in Rebellion against Us, upon pretence that the same was raised for the defence of Our Person, the Protestant Religion, the Lawes of the Land, and Priviledge of Parliament (WHEREAS in truth it is for the destruction of them all) by their yeelding obedience to, and executing the pretended Ordinance of the *Militia*: and lastly by infusing into them a desperate sense of their owne Condition, and that We are so much incensed against them for the premises, that We intend to plunder, and give up the wealth of those Our Cittyes as a prey to Our Souldiers; We do hereby declare, That We are yet farr from being so much incensed against those Our Cittyes as these men desire to be beleived, and in truth have endeavoured to make Us; but We beleive that those Tumults were contrived by the Persons whom We have formerly accused of that practice, and raised out of the meanest and poorest People of those Our Cittyes and Suburbs without the privity and consent of the best and substantiall Cittyzens and Inhabitants, and that the Loanes and Contributions which have been since raised (though they have passed more generally then We expected from the duty and sobriety of men of fortunes and understanding) have been wrested and extorted from them by threates and menaces, and feare of plundering and violence. And therefore We do hereby offer Our free and gratious Pardon to all the Cittyzens and Inhabitants of Our said Cities of *London*, and *Westminster* for all Offences concerning the premises committed against Us before the publishing of this Our Proclamation (except all those Persons whom We have excepted in Our Declaration of the 12 of *August*, and except Alderman *Fulke* and Captaine *Manwaring*, against all which We shall proceed according to the Rules of Law, as against Traytors and Stirrers of sedition against Us) and We doe assure them in the word of a King, that no violence shall be offered by Our Army, or any part of it to any of them, not doubting but their demeanour will henceforward be such, that We shall not be compelled to

bring Our Army againſt them. Provided that this Our Grace ſhall not extend to any Perſon, who after the publiſhing this Our Proclamation ſhall preſume by Loane or Contribution to aſsiſt the ſaid Army of Rebells to aſſemble and muſter themſelves in Armes without Authority derived from Us under Our hand, or to enter into any Oath of Aſſociation for the Aſsiſtance of the *Earle* of *Eſſex*, how ſpetiouſly ſoever the ſame be pretended for Our ſafety, for ſince the encounter on Sunday the 23th of this Moneth where they uſed all poſsible meanes and malice to have deſtroyed Us, and where it pleaſed God to give Us ſo great a victory over them (though with the loſſe of many worthy men) no man can be unſatisfied in the miſchiefe and malice of their Rebellion, And therefore We muſt, and do declare, That whoſoever ſhall henceforward by Money, Plate, or otherwiſe aſſiſt the ſaid Rebellion, ſhall take Armes by vertue of any pretended Ordinance, or ſhall enter into any Oath of aſſociation againſt Us, or without Our Conſent, ſhall be eſteemed by Us as an Enemy to the publique Peace, a Perſon diſaffected to Us, the Religion and Law of the Kingdom, and ſhall accordingly receive condigne puniſhment; of which We give them timely notice, that they may proceed accordingly at their perills. And to the end that they may receive all poſsible and particular aſſurance from Us of Our gratious Intentions towards them, We ſhall be willing that ſuch a number of grave and ſubſtantiall Cittyzens be imployed from Our ſaid Citty to Us; as ſhall by them be thought fit, who may propoſe ſuch things to Us on their behalfe as ſhall be deſired, to which We ſhall give a gratious and juſt Anſwer. And we do aſſure them and all the world, that as the Scandalls and Imputations upon Us concerning Our favouring of Papiſts have been groundleſſe, and malitiouſly contrived by the Authors of this Rebellion to beget a miſunderſtanding between Us and Our Subjects, ſo all the profeſsions We have made in Our ſeverall Declarations for the ſuppreſsion of Popery, and the maintenance of the true reformed Proteſtant Religion eſtabliſhed in the Church of England, and for the defence of the Lawes of the Land, and the juſt Priviledges of Parliament ſhall be as inviolably obſerved by Us, as We expect bleſsing from the Almighty God, and obedience from Our Subjects.

¶ *Given at Our Court at* Ayno *this* 27. *of* October. *in the Eighteenth yeare of Our Raigne.*

God ſave the King.

R 9 8. 17.
Charles, I K.

By the King.

¶ A Proclamation for reſtraint of Killing, Dreſsing, and Eating of Fleſh in Lent, or on Fiſh-dayes appointed by the Law, to be hereafter obſerued by all ſorts of people.

WHereas diuers good Lawes and Statutes haue heretofore, with great care and prouidence, been made and enacted for the due obſeruation of Lent, and other dayes appointed for Fiſh dayes, aſwell for the ſparing and increaſe of Fleſh victuall, as for the maintenance of the Naute and ſhipping of this Realme, by the encouragement of Fiſhermen to goe to the Seas for the taking of Fiſh, which Lawes and politique Conſtitutions, haue from time to time been ſeconded and quickened by ſundry Proclamations, and other Actes and Ordinances of State in the times of Our Royall Predeceſſors; And Whereas, notwithſtanding ſo many good Prouiſions heretofore had, and made in that kinde, Wee haue obſerued, that the inordinate liberty vſually taken by all ſorts of people to Kill, Dreſſe, and Eate Fleſh in the Lent ſeaſon, and on other dayes and times prohibited, is become ſo inueterate an euill, that it will require more then ordinary care to ſuppreſſe the ſame;

Wee therefore, much affecting the reformation of ſo great and growing an euill, which is ſo great an enemie to the plenty of this Our Kingdome, Haue thought fit thus timely (the better to take away all pretences of excuſe) to expreſſe Our Selfe, and Our Royall Commandement in this behalfe, whereof without future declaration of Our pleaſure in this kinde, Wee ſhall expect, and doe require from all Our louing Subiects, that due notice bee taken, and that a ſtrict and continued obedience and conformity bee yeelded thereunto, both for the preſent, and in all ſucceeding times,

And therefore Wee doe ſtraitly charge and command all and euery perſon and perſons whatſoeuer, to whome it may appertaine, carefully to prouide and ſee, that theſe Orders following may be duely obſerued and put in execution, vpon paine of Our high diſpleaſure, and ſuch penalties as by the Lawes of this Our Realme may bee inflicted vpon the offenders, for their contempt or neglect of Us and Our Lawes, whereof Wee ſhall ſhew Our Selfe moſt ſenſible.

And firſt, whereas Wee finde, that the chiefeſt cauſe of theſe diſorders hath growen from the

Licences that haue been granted to Butchers, to kill, and vtter flesh contrary to Law, and that by Our Lawes, no Maior, Iustice of Peace, or other person of what degree or qualitie soeuer, can grant any Licence in this kinde; And that the Lords, and others of Our Priuie Counsell, doe by Our direction forbeare to grant the same, or giue way thereunto; Our Will and pleasure is, vpon the penalties prouided by Law, and such further punishment to bee inflicted vpon the offenders, as shall bee thought meete, that no such Licence shall bee granted for the killing or vttering of Flesh; And that no Butcher, or other person whatsoeuer, doe by colour thereof, kill, vtter, or put to sale any Flesh contrary to the Lawes established and prouided in that behalfe.

And for the auoiding of such inconueniences hereafter, Our Will and pleasure is, that the Lord Maior of Our Citie of London, and euery other Officer and Iustice of Peace, shal cal before them, and send for the seruants of any Inholders, Victuallers, Cookes, Alehouse-keepers, Tauerners, and keepers of Ordinary tables, and such others that vtter Victuals, and to examine them vpon their corporall Oathes, What Flesh is, or hath been during the Lent season, or other dayes prohibited by the Law, dressed killed, vttered, or eaten in their houses, Which if they shall refuse to doe, then to commit to prison the said seruants so refusing vpon their oathes to declare the trueth.

That the Lord Maior shall also yeerely before Lent, or at the beginning thereof, cause all Inholders, keepers of Ordinary tables, Victaullers, Alehouse keepers, and Tauerners within the Citie and Liberties thereof, to appeare before him, or such persons as hee shall thinke meete for that purpose; And shall take Recognizances with sufficient Sureties of euery of them in good summes of money, (viz.) One hundred pounds of the principall, and their sureties thirty pounds apiece, to Our vse, not to dresse any Flesh in their houses in the Lent time, or at any times prohibited, for any respect, nor suffer it to be eaten contrary to Law. The like Recognizance with Sureties shall be taken of the like parties vpon like penalties, by the Iustices of Peace of Our Citie of Westminster, and the Liberties thereof; and euery of the said Recognizances to bee certified into Our Exchequer.

And for the Butchers and others that come with Victuall or Flesh out of the Countrey into the Citie, Our pleasure is, That the Lord Maior shall cause certaine persons to watch at the Gates and other like places in the Suburbs, where Flesh may be brought, to view and search, and to intercept the same: And if any of those watchmen shall be found negligent and corrupt in his Charge, then he to be committed to prison during the whole Lent.

And to the end that Fishermen may imploy themselues to Sea with better incouragement then heretofore, and that the Fishmongers may furnish themselues with such store from time to time hereafter, as shall be expedient, as well for the prouision of the Citie, as for selling the same at reasonable rates, We will that they take notice of this Our Commandement and constant resolution for obseruance of Lent, and Fish dayes both now and hereafter, as by Law is required.

And furthermore, as Wee thinke it fit, that euery man should be a rule of order and abstinence in his owne house, aswell in respect of the publike, as of his priuate ease and benefit: So wee straitly charge and command all Inholders, keepers of Ordinary tables, Victuallers, Alehouse-keepers, and Tauerners, not to make any Supper for any person or persons whatsoeuer, vpon Friday nights, either in Lent or out of Lent, nor to suffer any meate to bee then dressed, vttered, sold, or eaten in their houses; vpon paine of such punishment, as is due to those that shal contemne Our Royall pleasure and Commandement.

And forasmuch as vpon further aduice and consideration had, that the restraint of killing and dressing of Flesh is no sufficient remedy for the mischiefe, vnlesse there be better care also taken to suppresse the vnlawfull and inordinate eating of Flesh in the time of Lent, and on other daves and times prohibited, wherewith Our Subiects haue accustomed themselues, rather for delicacie then for necessitie; It is therefore Our Royall will and pleasure, and accordingly, wee doe hereby straitly prohibite and forbid all Our Subiects, of what degree or qualitie soeuer within this Realme, to eate any manner of Flesh in the time of Lent, or on other dayes now vsually obserued as Fish-dayes, without a speciall Licence first obtained from the Bishop of the Diocesse, or such other, as by the Law haue power to giue Licence in that behalfe, according to Our Lawes in that case prouided, (which wee will and command shall bee sparingly granted, and in cases of necessity onely,) vpon paine of Our high displeasure, and to be proceeded against by Our Attourney Generall in Our Court of Starre Chamber, as contemners of Our Royall Commandement, And vpon such further penalties, as by the Lawes and Statutes of Our Realme may be inflicted vpon those that shall wilfully offend in this kinde.

And as these Orders are to be executed in Our Citie of London, and places neere to the same, so it is Our expresse pleasure and commandement, That Our Iustices of Peace in all shires within their Rule, and all other Maiors, Bayliffes and chiefe Officers in Townes Corporate, or in any Liberties within their precincts, shall cause the same to be obserued and performed in like maner; and that no maner of Toleration, Fauour, or Connuency to be vsed by any Iustice of Peace, or other Officer, contrary to the true meaning of this Our Proclamation, as both they that shall presume wittingly so to tolerate the offence, as also the party himselfe offending, will answere the same at their vttermost perils. Our Commandement being, That Our Lawes in this case shall be hereafter seuerely executed vpon all offenders whatsoeuer:

Further charging and commanding the Lord Maior of Our Citie of London, the Iustices of Assise in their seuerall Circuits, the Maiors and the chiefe Officers of all other Cities & Townes Corporate, Iustices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and all other Officers and Ministers within the seuerall Counties of this Our Realme, that they and euery of them fully obey this Our pleasure, and cause and compell the same to bee obeyed and executed by others, as they will answere the contrary at their vttermost perils.

And for the due execution of the premisses in all other the Counties of this Our Realme, as well as in Our Cities of London and Westminster, Wee doe hereby straitly charge and command all Our Iustices of Peace within the same Counties, aswell within Liberties as without, that yeerely, and euery yeere hereafter before Lent, they cause to come and appeare before them all Inholders, Cookes, Tauerners, Alehouse-keepers, Butchers, & other Victuallers whatsoeuer, and to require & take of them to Our vse seuerall Recognizances, with sureties for the obseruation of the premisses, (viz.) The Principals in ten pounds, and their two Sureties in fiue pounds apiece; And if they shall refuse or neglect to enter into such Recognizances, then the said Iustices shall suppresse such persons so refusing, from Victualling any more, and shall also cause them forthwith to become bound by Recognizance with Sureties to Our vse, (viz.) The Principals in twenty pounds, and their two Sureties in tenne pounds apiece, not to Victuall, or sell Beere or Ale from thencefoorth; which if they shall refuse to doe, then the said Iustices to commit to prison all such persons so refusing to enter into such Recognizances, vntill they shall submit themselues, and become bound as aforesayd. And further, for all such Inholders, Cookes, Tauerners, Alehouse-keepers, Butchers, and other Victuallers, as shall not appeare before the said

Iuſtices, as aforeſayd, That they may immediatly ſend forth their warrants, or grant Proceſſe againſt them and euery of them ſo making default, to appeare and anſwere their contempt, at the next generall Seſſions of the Peace.

And further, for the more due puniſhment of Inholders, keepers of Ordinary tables, Cookes, Butchers, Victuallers, Alehouſe-keepers, Tauerners, and ſuch like, who ſhall forfeit their Recognizances by killing or dreſſing of Fleſh, or ſuffering it to bee eaten in their houſes in the Lent time, and other Fiſh-dayes, And to the end that the ſame may bee alwell taken in due forme of Law, as duely certified into Our Exchequer, Wee doe Will and require all Iuſtices of Peace, alwell within Liberties as without, That at ſuch times as they ſhall meete within their ſeuerall Diuiſions, for the taking of ſuch Recognizances, that they giue notice to the Clerkes of the Peace, or their Deputies, to attend them for that purpoſe; Of whom Wee will require a ſtrict account for the legall taking and returning of the ſame Recognizances into Our ſaid Exchequer.

And becauſe theſe directions are for better obſeruation of Order and due keeping of the Lent, according to Our Lawes, Which Our Miniſters and Officers are to ſee executed of office, without making the ſame grieuous vnto Our people, by taking of exceſſiue Fees for their entring into Recognizances to obſerue theſe Orders, Whereof many haue complained: Wee therefore ſtraitly charge and command, That no Towne Clerke, Clerke of the Peace, nor other Officer, ſhall, or doe preſume to demand or take any Fee or reward, aboue the ſumme of twelue pence, for taking any ſuch Recognizances, as aforeſayd, nor ſhall giue any Fee or Reward for returning the ſame into Our Exchequer.

And laſtly, for that the Fiſhmongers (vpon the obſeruation of the aforeſaid Orders) may perhaps take occaſion thereby to inhance the prices, alwell of Freſh, as of Sea Fiſh, Wee doe therefore hereby further charge and command all Fiſhmongers whatſoeuer, That they ſel and vtter their Fiſh at moderate and vſuall rates and prices; And that all Iuſtices of Peace, Maiors, Bailiffes, and other Our Officers, alwell within Liberties as without, to whom it ſhall appertaine, ſhall from time to time take ſuch order with the ſaid Fiſhmongers, that Our Subiects bee not grieued by any ſuch inhancement or increaſe of prices vpon Fiſh, vpon paine of Our high diſpleaſure, and ſuch further puniſhment as may be inflicted vpon them by our Lawes.

Giuen at Our Court at Whitehall, the eighteenth day of Ianuary, in the fift yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent MAIESTIE: and by the Aſsignes of Iohn Bill. M.DC.XXX.

¶ By the King.

¶ A Proclamation touching common Maultsters, and Brewers.

THe Kings most Excellent Maiesty hath taken into consideration the manifold inconueniences that arise to this Kingdome by the excessiue number of persons, who take upon them the Art & Mystery of Maultmaking in all parts of the Realme, who from time to time engrosse and get into their hands such quantities of Barley to conuert into Mault, as often produceth a scarcity of that kinde of Graine, which for the poorer sort of people is their vsuall Bread; the Markets also by meanes hereof are forestalled and vnfurnished, and sundry abuses and deceipts are practised by them in the making of Mault in vnseasonable moneths of the yeare, and in lesser space of time in the Fatt, and Floore, then it can be perfectly made, and by making it of Mow-burnt, or spired-Barley, and by slack and deceitfull drying thereof, and by mixing and selling of good and bad Mault together, and by putting to sale of Mault not well and sufficiently troden, rubbed, or fanned from the drosse thereof, whereby it becometh vnwholsome and deceiptfull in the vse, contrary to sundry good prouisions made by seuerall Acts of Parliament in that behalfe, and to the common deceipt of this Kingdome and people; His Maiestie out of his Princely care to reforme aswell these euils, as sundry other vnlawfull practices now vsed in the making and selling of Mault, Hath thought fit (by the aduice of his priuy Councell) to lessen their multitude, and to appoint and settle in fit places of the Realme a competent number of meet persons for common Maultsters, such as being approued of by his Maiesties Priuy Councell, and after incorporated and reduced vnder gouernment, in each County, may become bound to his Maiestie to reforme the abuses now commonly practised in that Trade, and to make and sell good and wholesome Mault, and at reasonable prices according to the law: And therefore His Maiesty doth hereby declare and publish His Royall will and pleasure to be; And doth straitly charge and command, that no person or persons whatsoeuer now vsing, or which hereafter shall vse any other Trade or mystery, shall vse or practice the Trade of a common Maultster, or shall buy

Barley or other Graine to mault it, and sell it againe; And that no persons whatsoeuer, in the moneths of June, July and August, or any of them doe conuert any Barley or other Grain into Mault to sell; And that in other the proper and seasonable moneths of the yeare for maulting, the same Mault shall haue in the making thereof (viz.) in the Fatt, Floore, steeping and dryng thereof, the time and space of three weekes at the least, without which time the same cannot be well and perfectly made, nor wholesome for mans body: And that no persons whatsoeuer that conuert any Graine into Mault to sell, shall buy any Mault, to the intent to sell the same againe. And his Maiesties pleasure is, that no persons whatsoeuer, from and after Christmas next, shall take upon them the Trade of common Maultsters, or shal make Mault to sell, vnlesse they shall be incorporated and reduced vnder the said gouernment, nor shall vse the Trade of Maulting in any other Towne or place then shall be assigned them by his Maiesties Priuie Councell, or his Commissioners in that behalfe. And in all and singular the premisses, his Maiestie requireth all due conformity and obedience of his Subiects, vpon paine of his Maiesties high indignation and displeasure, and such penalties and punishments as by the Lawes or Statutes of the Realme, or otherwise, may be inflicted on them for their contempts or neglects herein.

Neuertheleſſe, his Maiesties intentions are, that it shall be lawfull for all persons which shall haue of their owne any Barley or Corne growing, or any Tythe Corne, or Rent-corne reserued upon any Lease or Demise, to conuert into Mault all or any such Barley or Corne, and to vent and sell the same without restraint; And that any person or persons shall and may buy any Corne or Graine, and conuert the same into Mault for the vse and prouision of his or their own house or family onely, any thing herein conteined to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

And herein also his Maiestie doth further declare his Royall Will and Pleasure to be, That if any Maultsters whatsoeuer, already Incorporated or Licenced, or hereafter to be Incorporated or Licenced, or any other persons whatsoever, shall at any time or times hereafter, directly or indirectly, conspire, combine, couenant, or agree together, That they will not buy Barley, or other Graine to conuert to Mault, nor will sell the same so Maulted, but at set and certaine prices limited and appointed by and amongst themselues, whereby his Maiesties Subiects shall be constrained to sell their Barley or other Maulting Graine at low and cheape prices, and to buy their Mault at high and deare rates, or shall make or put in vre any other conspiracy, combination, practice, couenant, or agreement amongst themselues, or any of them, tending to the Inhaunsing or abating of prices, or other publique inconuenience, That then euery such Corporation, or persons so Licenced, or others whatsoeuer so conspiring, combining, practising, or agreeing together in setting of prices (being conuicted thereof) shall not onely incurre the forfeitures, penalties, and punishments ordained by the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme in that behalfe, but shall be disabled for euer after to vse that Trade, and shall be further proceeded against with all seuere and exemplary punishment, which his Maiestie will strictly require to be executed on them. And whereas his Maiestie hath likewise taken into consideration the manifold inconueniences arising to his Kingdome and people, for that Inn-keepers, Alehouse-keepers, Tauerners, Cookes, and other Victuallers, doe take upon them to Brew the Beere and Ale they vtter by Retaile, and thereby, for their owne priuate lucre and gaine, and with the consumption of double the Mault, and Fuell that is needfull, doe make strong, heady, and unwholsome drinkes, seruing rather for drunkennesse and excesse, then for any good or necessary vse, and doe utter and Retaile the same without keeping the Assize or prices appointed by the Law; his Maiestie intending reformation likewise herein, is pleased to appoint and settle in fit places in England and Wales, a conuenient number of common Brewers, such as shall be allowed of by his Maiesties Priuie Councell, who being likewise Incorporated and reduced vnder gouernment, may become bound to his Maiestie, as well to reforme the abuses now commonly practised in that Trade, as to Brew wholesome Beere and Ale, and therein to obserue the Assize and prices appointed by the Lawes and Statutes of the Realme, and who may also breed and bring vp Apprentices in the same Trade. His Maiestie therefore by like aduice of his Priuie Councell, doth hereby expresse and declare his Royall Will and Pleasure to be, and doth straightly charge and command, That no Inn-keeper, Alehouse-keeper, Tauerner, Cooke or Victualler whatsoeuer, in any County, Citie, Borough, Towne Corporate, or other place or places whatsoeuer, within the Realme of England, or Dominion of Wales, as well within Liberties as without, from and after the Feast of S. Michael the Archangel next comming, shall Brew any Beere or Ale, to vtter or sell by Retaile, but shall haue or receiue the same, of or from some common Brewer, allowed and setled, or to be allowed and setled by his Maiestie, or by his Commissioners in that behalfe. Neuertheleſſe, his Maiesties intentions are, That in such places where there shall be no such common Brewers allowed, or being allowed, they will not serue the said Inn-keepers, Alehouse-keepers, and other Victuallers with Beere and Ale, by carrying and deliuering of the same at their seuerall houses, that in euery such place onely, and in none other, it shall be lawfull for any the said Inn-keepers, Tauerners, Alehouse-keepers, and Victuallers, to Brew their owne Beere or Ale, and to sell the same by Retaile, as heretofore they haue done; Any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And his Maiestie doth hereby further declare, That euery such person as shall be allowed, as aforesaid, for a common Brewer, shall not be licensed or allowed to make his owne Mault, nor shall vse the Trade of a common Maultster, Cooper, nor any other Trade; And that euery person so to be allowed for a common Brewer, shall make and sell wholsome Beere and Ale, and shall sell and vtter the same at reasonable prices, and shall keepe the Assize thereof according to the Lawes and Statutes of the Realme; And to these his Maiesties Royall commands, his Maiestie doth likewise require of all his Subiects all due conformitie and obedience, as they tender his high displeasure, and such punishments as shall be meet for their contempts.

Prouided alwaies, that these presents, or any thing herein concerning Brewing, shall not extend to the Citie of London, or foure miles distance of the same. And his Maiestie doth lastly require and command all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffes, Bailiffes, Constables, Headboroughes, and all other his Maiesties Officers and Ministers, to take care in their seuerall places, that his Maiesties Royall pleasure herein declared, may be duely performed, as they tender his Maiesties seruice.

Giuen at the Court at Greenwich, the ninth day of Iuly, in the thirteenth yeare of His Maiesties Reigne.

God saue the King.

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K. 98. 12. Chas. 1. No.

By the King.

A Proclamation declaring thoſe of Scotland, who have entred, or ſhall enter this Kingdom in a Warlike manner, and their Adherents, to be Rebels and Traitours to His Majestie.

WHereas the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſtie, for a long time now together, by all wayes of Mildneſſe and Clemencie (beyond that of Soveraign Princes) hath endeavoured to appeaſe the diſorders and Rebellious courſes and proceedings of His Subjects of Scotland, who upon pretences of Religion have ſought to ſhake off his Regall Power and Government: His Majeſtie now findeth that His Princely Lenity towards them hath produced no better effects then their encouragements ſtill to perſiſt in their diſloyalties and Rebellions againſt him: And in theſe their Inſolencies they have no w ſo far proceeded as to take up Arms, to gather Forces, and in a Hoſtile manner have entred and invaded this Kingdom of England And as for their pretences of enjoying their Religion and Liberties, His Majeſtie hath already often aſſured them of His cleer Intentions and Reſolutions therein. Wherefore His Majeſtie out of His continued Princely and tender care of that His native Kingdom, hath thought fit (by the advice of His Privie Councell) once more to make this publike Declaration to the World, that He hath left no wayes (beſeeming a Prince) unattempted, whereby to reclaim and reduce them to that dutie and obedience which Loyall Subjects do owe to their lawfull Soveraign.

And therefore His Majeſtie doth hereby further declare, That all thoſe of Scotland who have already entred, or hereafter ſhall preſume to enter, (in an Hoſtile or warlike manner) into any part of this His Kingdom of England, and their Adherents and Aſſiſtants and

others, who shall supply them with Moneys, Munition, Victuals, or other Provisions, shall be adjudged and taken to be, and are hereby denounced and proclaimed Rebels and Traitors against His Majestie, His Crown and Dignity, and shall incur the just and deserved penalties and forfeitures of high Treason.

Nevertheless, His Majestie again professeth before God and all the World, as often formerly, and in His late Declaration he hath done, That he never did, nor ever will, hinder His Subjects of Scotland from the enjoying of their Religion and Liberties, according to the Ecclesiasticall, Civill, and Municipall Laws of that Kingdom, and according to his promise and their desires, subscribed by themselves at the Pacification: but that he will govern them as a Just and Religious Prince: In assurance whereof, if they will yet acknowledge their former crimes and exorbitancies, and in an humble and submissive manner, like penitent Delinquents, crave pardon for what is past, and yeeld obedience for the time to come, they shall still finde that His Majestie will be more sensible of their due conformity and obedience, then he hath been of their Rebellions, and that he rather desires their Reformation then their Destruction.

And therefore His Majesty is pleased hereby to make tender of His gracious Pardon to so many of those Rebels and Traitors, as submitting themselves to His Majestie, shall forthwith retire, and return home, and for the future shall demeane themselves (according to their allegeance) as loyall and obedient Subjects ought to do to their lawfull King and Soveraign: And herein His Majestie will expect an undelayed and speedy submission and conformity in so many as will be made capable of this his Grace and Pardon.

Given at the Court at Whitehall, the twentieth day of August, in the sixteenth yeer of His Majesties Reign.

God save the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most excellent Majesty: And by the Assignes of John Bill. 1640.

3 J 5 (12)

BY THE KING.

¶ *A Proclamation of His* Majesties *Grace, Favour, and Pardon to the Inhabitants of His County of* Dorsett.

WHEREAS We have taken notice, that by the Malice, Industry and Importunity of severall ill-affected and seditious persons in Our County of *Dorsett*, very many of Our weak and seduced Subjects of that Our County have not only been drawne to exercise the *Militia*, under colour of a pretended Ordinance, without and against Our Consent (a Crime of a very high nature, if We would strictly enquire thereinto) but have made Contributions of Plate, Money and Horses towards the maintenance of the Army now in Rebellion against Vs; We doe hereby publish and declare, That We are graciously pleased to attribute the Crimes and Offences of Our said Subjects of that County to the power and Faction of their seducers, Who, We beleeve, by Threates, Menaces, and false Informations compelled and led them into these actions of undutifullnesse and disloyalty towards Vs; And We doe therefore hereby offer Our free & gracious Pardon to all the Inhabitants of Our said County of *Dorsett*, for all Offences concerning the premises committed against Vs before the publishing of this Our Proclamation, except *Denzill Hollis* Esquire, and Sir *Walter Earle* Knight, against whom Wee shall proceed according to the Rules of the Law, as against Traitours and Stirrers of sedition against Vs, And whom Wee doe hereby require all Our Officers and Ministers of Iustice, and all Our loving Subjects whatsoever, to apprehend and cause to be kept in safe Custody till Our Pleasure be further knowne. Provided that this Our Grace shall not extend to any Person, who after the publishing this Our Proclamation shall presume by Loane or Contribution to assist the said Army of Rebells, to assemble and Muster themselves in Armes without Authority derived from Vs under Our Hand, to enter into any Oath of Association for opposing Vs and Our Army, or to succour or entertaine any of the Persons excepted in this Our Proclamation, or in Our Declaration of the 12. of *August*. But We must and doe declare, That whosoever shall hence forward be guilty of the premises, or of either of them, shall be esteemed by Us as an Enemy to the publike Peace, a Person disaffected to Vs, and to the Religion and Lawes of the Kingdome, and shall accordingly receive condigne punishment, of which We give them timely notice, that they may proceed accordingly at their perills. And We doe hereby will and require Our high Sheriffe, Commissioners of *Array*, Iustices of the Peace, and all other Our Officers, and loving Subjects to resist, oppose and apprehend all such Persons as shall presume to make any Leavies in that Our County, under what pretence soever without Authority derived from Vs under Our Hand. And We likewise will and require them and every of them to be assistant to all such as shall either command the Traine Bands of that Our County, or make any Leavies in the same by virtue of Commission under Our great Seale or signe Manuall.

¶ *Given at Our Court at* Oatlands, *this sixteenth day of* November, *in the Eighteenth yeare of Our Reigne.*

God save the King.

B 5 5
(13)

THE COPY OF AN ORDER AGREED

upon in the House of COMMONS, upon *Friday*, the 18 of of *June*, wherein every Man is rated, according to his estate for the Kings use.

Every

	li.	s.
Duke	100	0
Marqueſſe	80	0
Earle	60	0
Viſcount	50	0
Lord	40	0
Baronet, and Knight of the Bath	30	0
Knight	20	0
Eſquire	10	0
Gentleman that hath 100 *li. per annum.*	5	0
Biſhop	60	0
Deane	40	0
Cannon Reſident	20	0
Prebend	20	0
Parſon or Vicar at 100 *li. per an.*	5	0
The Lord Maior	40	0
Alderman, Knight	20	0
Citizen that hath fined for Sheriffe	20	0
Deputy and Alderman	15	0
Marchant Stranger, K.	40	0
Common Councell man	5	0
Livery man of the first 12 Companies	5	0
Maſter & Wardens of the firſt 12 companies, and thoſe that have fined for it.	10	0
Livery man of other companies	2	10
Maſter & Warden of the other companies.	5	0

Every

	li.	s.
Freeman of the twelve Companies	1	0
Recuſants of all degrees, double to Proteſtants.		
Freeman of other Companies	0	10
Marchant Stranger that trades by ſea, inhabiting in London	10	0
Marchant ſtranger that trades within the Land	5	0
Marchant Engliſh, reſiding in *London* & free of the city.	5	0
Engliſh Factor that dwelleth, & are houſeholders, not free.	2	0
Stranger Proteſtant, handicrafts man and Artificer	0	2
Papiſt, ſtranger, handicrafts man and Artificer	0	4
Widdow, a third part attending to her husbands degree.		
Judge Knight	20	0
Kings ſergeant	25	0
Sergeant at Law	20	0
Of the Kings, Queenes, and Princes counſels	20	0
Doctor of the civill law, and Doctor of Phiſick	10	0
Arch-Deacon	15	0
Chancellor and Commiſſary	15	0
Office worth above a 100 *per an.* tobe referred to the Committe to rate.		
Man that may diſpend 50 *li. per. an.*	1	10
Man that may diſpend 20 *li. per an.*	0	5

Perſon of above 16 yeares of age, and doth not receive Almes, and are not formerly taxed by this Act of Parliament, ſhall pay ſixe pence *per* pole.

London printed 1641.

14

B.3.5. (14)

England Laws & Statutes — VIII
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C R

The former Rates being printed by a falſe Copy, before both Houſes were agreed: *We here preſent you with*

A true account of the Rates for Poll-money, how every one is ſeſſed throughout the Kingdome, as it was drawne up by conſent of both Houſes, and made an Act of Parliament by the Kings conſent, on the third of Iuly, 1641. And ſince printed at large with the two other Acts for an utter ſuppreſſing the Star-Chamber and high-Commiſſion Courts, and for regulating the Counſell Table.

Every

Duke ——— 100—00
Marqueſſe ——— 080—00
Earle ——— 060—00
Viſcount ——— 050—00
Baron ——— 040—00
Eldeſt ſonne of an Earle of 21 yeares of age ——— 040—00
Eldeſt ſonne of a Viſcount of 21 yeares of age ——— 035—00
Eldeſt ſonne of a Baron of 21 yeares of age ——— 030—00
Baronet, and every Knight of the Bath ——— 030—00
Kings Serjeant at Law ——— 025—00
Knight Bachelor ——— 020—00
Serjeant at Law ——— 020—00
Of the Kings, Queenes, and Princes Counſell, who by vertue thereof, or by any privy ſeale, practiſes within the bars at Weſtminſter 020—00
Eſquire, or ſo reputed, above 21 yeares age ——— 010—00
Widow, a third part according to her husbands degree
Perſon, man or woman, below the degrees above mentioned, that can expend 100 pounds a yeare ——— 005—00
Biſhop ——— 060—00
Deane ——— 040—00
Cannon Reſident ——— 020—00
Prebend ——— 010—00
Parſon or Vicar of 100 pound *per An.* ——— 005—00
Doctor of Civill Law ——— 010—00
Arch-Deacon ——— 015—00
Chancellor or Commiſſary, or Officiall to any Biſhop, Deane, or Arch-Deacon 015—00
Doctor of Phyſicke ——— 010—00
Regiſter to any Biſhop ——— 010—00
to an Arch-Deacon ——— 005—00
Proctor ——— 005—00
The Lord Major of London 040—00
Sherife or Alderman, or that hath fined for either ——— 020—00
Deputy Alderman ——— 015—00
Maſter of any of the firſt 12 Companies, or hath either ſerved Maſter, or fined 010—00
Warden of the ſaid Companies, or hath either ſerved, or fined — 6 li. 13 ſh. 4 d.
Common-Counſell man ——— 005—00
Livery man of the firſt twelve Companies ——— 005—00
Of the Yeomanry of the firſt twelve Companies ——— 003—00

Every perſon that is or hath been Maſter of theſe Companies following, ſix pounds: *Namely*,

Diers, Brewers, Leather-ſellers, Girdlers, Stationers, Wood-mongers, Upholſters, Apothecaries, Pewterers, Tallow-Chandlers, Armorers, & Sadlers.

Every perſon that is or hath bin Warden of any of the Companies laſt named, five pounds. ———

Every livery man, 3 pound.

Every one of the Yeomanry 1 pound.

Every perſon that is or hath bin Maſter of theſe Companies, three pounds, *Viz.*

Barber-Surgeons, White Bakers, Waxe-Chandlers, Cutlers, Butchers, Carpenters, Cordwainers, Painters, Coupers, Scriveners, Browne Bakers, Turners, Inholders.

Every perſon that is or hath bin Warden of any theſe companies laſt named, 2 pounds.

Every Livery man of the ſaid Companies, 20 ſhillings.

Every perſon that is or hath been Maſter of the Companies following, 20 ſhillings, *viz.*

Founders, Curriers, Maſons, Brick-layers, Ioyners, Plaiſterers, Weavers, Fruiterers, Marblers, Embroiderers, Poulterers, Cooks, Plumbers

Every perſon that is or hath bin Warden of any the Companies laſt named, 15 ſhill.

Every Livery man of the ſaid Companies, 10 ſhillings

Every perſon that is or hath been a Livery man of the Companies following, 5 ſhillings, *Namely*,

Bowyers, Fletchers, Blackſmiths, Bottle makers, Woolpackers, Farriers, Paviers, Loriners, Glaſiers, Clerkes, Watermen.

Every freeman of any Company, not before rated, 12 pence.

Every

Merchant ſtranger who is a Knight, 40 pounds.
Merchant ſtranger below that degree, and trading at ſea, ten pounds.
Merchant ſtranger trading within the land, five pounds.
Engliſh Merchant reſiding in London, and not free thereof, five pounds.
Engliſh Factor reſiding in London, forty ſhillings.
Handicrafts man, or Artizan ſtranger, being a houſe-keeper in any part of this Kingdome, five ſhillings.
Prothonotary of the Kings Bench, forty pounds.
Clerke of the Crowne in the ſaid Office, 20 pounds.
Cuſtos Brevium of the ſaid office, 40 li.
Maſter of the Rolles, ſixty pounds.
Clerk of the crown in Chancery, 20 li.
The ſix clerks in the ſaid office, 30 li.
Vſher in the ſaid office, 30 li.
Curſitor of the ſaid office, five pounds.
Clerke of the Petty-bag office, 10 li.
Examiner in the ſaid office, 10 pound.
Prothonotary in the Com. Pleas, 20 li.
Cuſtos Brevium of the ſaid office, 60 li.
Philizer of the ſaid office, 5 pounds.
Atturney of the Exchequer, 10 pound.
Auditor of the ſaid office, 10 pound.
Clerke of the Court of Wards, 60 li.
Atturny of the ſaid office, 5 pounds.
Auditor of the ſaid office, ten pounds.
Feodary, ten pound.
Eſcheator, five pound.
Clerke of the Dutchy of Lancaſter Court, 10 pounds.
Auditor of the ſaid Court, 10 pound.
Clerke of the privy Seale, 10 pound.
Atturney of the court of Requeſts, 10 li.
Clerke of the Signet, 10 pounds.
Atturney at Law in any of the Courts at Weſtminſter, 3 pounds.
Perſon in any office under his Majeſty, who receiveth the yearly fee of ten pounds, except his Majeſties ſervants of his houſhold, ten pounds.
Perſon that can diſpend of his or her proper eſtate yearly ——— 50 pound, — 2 li.
20 pound, — 5 s.
10 pound, — 2 s.
05 pound, — 1 s.

Other perſon of what degree ſoever, he or ſhe, above 16 yeares of age, not formerly rated, nor receiving Almes, ſhall pay 6 pence *per* poll.

Recuſant of all degrees, double the rates in every particular before ſeſſed.

THe City of *London* and ten miles about to pay the ſaid Rates within four dayes after the proclaiming thereof, and in all other places within ten dayes after.

If any ſhall be wilfull and refuſe to pay according to theſe Rates, he ſhall pay the Rate double, and the Officer after lawfull demand, (in caſe of non-payment, is to diſtrain; and if not paid within four dayes after, the Diſtreſſe to be ſold, and if any overplus, to be returned to the Owner: and ſuch perſon is liable to further puniſhment as the Parliament ſhall think fit.

If any ſhall diſſwade or counſell not to pay according hereunto; or if any that ſeſſe, ſhall conſent for ſeſſing any under theſe Rates for any by-ends, and proved by two witneſſes, they ſhall be committed till they have anſwered it at the next quarter Seſſions.

If any deſigned to collect ſhall neglect his duty herein, he ſhall be accountable to the King and Parliament, and liable to their cenſure.

If any ſhall lend any ſummes of money, it will be very acceptably taken, and ſhall have eight in the hundred by the yeer, and the Principall repaid in due time.

Such as are under-rated of what they were in the former Subſidies, from five pounds land and upward, and ſeven pounds ten ſhillings goods, and upward; then five pound lands to pay five pounds; and ten pound lands ten pounds, and ſo upwards; and of goods two thirds of what he is ſeſſed proportionably.

If any Archbiſhops or Biſhops Rate ſhall come to leſſe by this Rate than a double Tenth of what he is in the Kings bookes, then he ſhall pay a double Tenth.

A limitation to ſpare ſome places nominated in the ſaid Act at large, who have been at charge for billetting of ſouldiers.

And laſtly, all the Rates to be paid in currant Engliſh money, and none in farthings, for the more expedition.

15

K. England. Commons House of

¶ Die Mercurii 5. Maii 1641.

IT is this day Ordered by the House of Commons now assembled in Parliament, That the Preamble, together with the Protestation which the Members of this House made the third day of May, shall be forthwith Printed, and the Copies Printed brought to the Clarke of the said House, to attest under his hand, to the end that the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses may send them downe to the Sheriffes and Justices of Peace of the severall Shires, and to the Citizens and Burgesses of the severall Cities, Boroughs and Cinque Ports, respectively. And the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, are to intimate unto the Shires, Cities, Boroughs and Cinque Ports, with what willingnesse all the members of this House made this Protestation: And further to signifie, that as they justifie the taking of it in themselves so they cannot but approve it in all such as shall take it.

WE the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses in the Commons House of Parliament, finding to the great griefe of our hearts, that the designes of the Priests and Jesuits, and other Adherents to the See of Rome, have of late been more boldly and frequently put in practice then formerly, to the undermining and danger of the ruine of the true reformed Protestant Religion in his Majesties Dominions established: And finding also that there have been, and having just cause to suspect that there still are, even during this sitting in Parliament, endeavours to subvert the fundamentall Laws of England and Ireland, and to introduce the exercise of an Arbitrary and Tyrannicall Government, by most pernicious and wicked Counsells, Practices, Plots and Conspiracies: And that the long intermission, and unhappie breach of Parliaments, hath occasioned many illegall Taxations, whereupon the Subject hath been prosecured and grieved: And that divers Innovations and Superstitions have beene brought into the Church, multitudes driven out of his Majesties Dominions; jealousies raised and fomented betwixt the King and his people; a Popish army levied in Ireland, and two armies brought into the bowels of this Kingdome, to the hazard of his Majesties Royall Person, the consumption of the Revenues of the Crowne and Treasure of this Kingdome: And lastly, finding great cause of jealousie, that endeavours have been, and are used to bring the English Army into a misunderstanding of this Parliament, thereby to encline that Army, with force to bring to passe those wicked counsells, have therefore thought good to joyne our selves in a Declaration of our united Affections and Resolutions, and to make this ensuing Protestation.

I A. B. *doe in the presence of Almighty God, Promise, Vow, and Protest, to maintaine and defend as farre as lawfully I may, with my life, power, and estate, the true Reformed Protestant Religion, expressed in the Doctrine of the Church of England, against all Popery and Popish Innovations within this Realme, contrary to the same Doctrine, and according to the duty of my Allegiance, His Majesties Royall Person, Honour and Estate; as also the Power and Priviledges of Parliament; The lawfull Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and every person that maketh this Protestation, in whatsoever he shall doe in the lawfull pursuance of the same. And to my power, and as farre as lawfully I may, I will oppose, and by all good wayes and meanes indeavour to bring to condigne punishment, all such as shall either by Force, Practice, Counsels, Plots, Conspiracies, or otherwise, doe any thing to the contrary of any thing in this present Protestation contained. And further, that I shall in all just and Honourable wayes indeavour to preserve the Vnion and Peace betweene the three Kingdomes of England, Scotland, and Ireland; And neither for hope, feare, nor other respect, shall relinquish this Promise, Vow, and Protestation.*

WHereas some doubts have beene raised by severall persons out of this House, concerning the meaning of these words contained in the Protestation lately made by the Members of this House, (*viz.*) *The true reformed Protestant Religion, expressed in the Doctrine of the Church of England against all Popery and Popish innovations within this Realme, contrary to the same Doctrine*; This House doth declare, That by those words, was and is meant, onely the publike Doctrine professed in the said Church, so farre as it is opposite to Popery and Popish Innovations; And that the said words are not to be extended to the maintaining of any forme of Worship, Discipline, or Government, nor any Rites or Ceremonies of the said Church of England.

Die Veneris 30. Julii, 1641.

Resolved upon the Question.

THat this House doth conceive that the Protestation made by them, is fit to bee taken by every person that is well affected in Religion, and to the good of the Common-wealth; And therefore doe declare, That what person soever shall not take the Protestation, is unfit to beare Office in the Church or Common-wealth.

Resolved upon the Question,

THat the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and Barons of the Cinque-Ports respectively, shall forthwith send downe to the severall places or which they serve, Copies of this Vote of the House, concerning the Protestation.

Resolved upon the Question,

That these Votes shall be Printed and Attested under the Clerks hand.

Die Sabbati 8. Januarii, 1641.

At the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to sit in London to consider of the safety of the Kingdome, and of the City of London, and of vindicating the Priviledges of Parliament.

Resolved upon the Question.

THat *the actions of the Citizens of* London, *or of any other person whatsoever, for the defence of the Parliament, or the Priviledges thereof, or the preservation of the Members thereof, are according to their Duty, and to their late Protestation, and the Lawes of this Kingdome. And if any person shall Arrest or trouble any of them, for so doing hee is declared to be a publike enemy of the Common-wealth.*

Resolved upon the Question.

That this Vote shall be made knowne to the Commons Councell of the City of London.

John Wilde Sergeant at Law sitting in the Chaire of that Committee.

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England — Parliament — Hist C Proceedings — IJ BJ. 5. (16)

Die Martis 28. Septemb. 1641.

At the Committee appointed by the Commons House of Parliament to sit during the Receſſe.

Commons Houſe.

BY vertue of the order of the Houſe of Commons; **It is this day ordered by the ſaid Committee, That the Declaration of the Houſe, made 9. Septemb. 1641. concerning Innovations; be diſperſed to every Pariſh in this Kingdom, and delivered to the Miniſter or Churchwardens, who are required to take care that the ſame be ſpeedily publiſhed to the Pariſhioners in the Church, that ſo they may the better underſtand the Intention of the Houſe, and the Direction given for execution of the ſame Order, and Certificates thereupon to be made, may be the better obſerved.**

It is likewiſe ordered that this preſent Order ſhall be Printed and publiſhed.

John Pym.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſtie: And by the Aſsignes of John Bill. 1641

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L. Englund. Commons, Fr. of

Die Mercurii: 5° Maii. 1641.

IT is this day Ordered by the Houſe of Commons now aſſembled in Parliament, That the Preamble, together with the Proteſtation, which the Members of this Houſe made the third of May, ſhall be forthwith Printed, and the Copies Printed brought to the Clark of the ſaid Houſe, to atteſt under his hand, to the end that the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes may ſend them down to the Sheriffs and Juſtices of Peace of the ſeverall Shires, and to the Citizens and Burgeſſes of the ſeverall Cities, Boroughs, and Cinque Ports, reſpectively. And the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, are to intimate unto the Shires, Cities, Boroughs, and Cinque Ports, with what willingneſſe all the Members of this Houſe made this Proteſtation: And further to ſignifie, that as they juſtifie the taking of it in themſelves, ſo they cannot but approve it in all ſuch as ſhall take it.

WE the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of the Commons houſe in Parliament, finding, to the great griefe of our hearts, that the deſignes of the Prieſts and Jeſuites, and other Adherents to the See of Rome, have of late been more boldly and frequently put in practice then formerly, to the undermining and danger of the ruine of the true reformed Proteſtant Religion in His Majeſties Dominions eſtabliſhed: And finding alſo that there have been, and having juſt cauſe to ſuſpect that there ſtill are, even during this ſitting in Parliament, indeavours to ſubvert the fundamentall Lawes of England and Ireland, and to introduce the exerciſe of an Arbitrary and Tyrannicall Government, by moſt pernicious and wicked Councels, Practices, Plots, and Conſpiracies: And that the long intermiſſion, and unhappy breach of Parliaments, hath occaſioned many illegall Taxations, whereupon the Subject hath been proſecuted and grieved: And that divers Innovations and Superſtitions have been brought into the Church; multitudes driven out of His Majeſties Dominions, Jealouſies raiſed and fomented betwixt the King and His people, a Popiſh Army leavied in Ireland, and two Armies brought into the bowels of this Kingdom, to the hazard of His Majeſties Royall Perſon, the conſumption of the Revenues of the Crown, and Treaſure of this Kingdom: And laſtly, finding great cauſe of Jealouſie, that indeavours have been, and are uſed to bring the Engliſh Army into a miſunderſtanding of this Parliament, thereby to incline that Army, with force to bring to paſſe thoſe wicked Councels, Have therefore thought good to joyn our ſelves in a Declaration of our united Affections and Reſolutions, and to make this enſuing Proteſtation.

I A. B. do in the preſence of Almighty God, Promiſe, Vow, and Proteſt, to maintain and defend, as far as lawfully I may, with my life, power, and eſtate, the true Reformed Proteſtant Religion, expreſſed in the Doctrine of the Church of England againſt all Popery and Popiſh Innovations within this Realm, contrary to the ſame Doctrine, and according to the duty of my Allegiance, His Majeſties Royall Perſon, Honour, and Eſtate; As alſo the Power and Priviledges of Parliament; The lawfull Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and every perſon that maketh this Proteſtation, in whatſoever he ſhall do in the lawfull purſuance of the ſame. And to my power, and as far as lawfully I may, I will oppoſe, and by all good wayes and means indeavour to bring to condigne puniſhment, all ſuch as ſhall either by Force, Practiſe, Councels, Plots, Conſpiracies or otherwiſe, do any thing to the contrary of any thing in this preſent Proteſtation contained. And further, that I ſhall in all juſt and Honourable wayes indeavour to preſerve the Union and Peace between the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; And neither for hope, fear, nor other reſpect, ſhall relinquiſh this Promiſe, Vow, and Proteſtation.

WHereas ſome doubts have been raiſed by ſeverall perſons out of this Houſe, concerning the meaning of theſe words contained in the Proteſtation lately made by the Members of this Houſe, (viz.) The true reformed Proteſtant Religion, expreſſed in the Doctrine of the Church of England againſt all Popery and Popiſh Innovations within this Realm, contrary to the ſame doctrine; This Houſe doth declare, That by thoſe words, was and is meant, onely the publike Doctrine profeſſed in the ſaid Church, ſo far as it is oppoſite to Popery and Popiſh Innovations; And that the ſaid words are not to be extended to the maintaining of any form of Worſhip, Diſcipline, or Government, nor of any Rites or Ceremonies of the ſaid Church of England. H. Elsyng Cler. Domus Com.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſtie: And by the Aſsignes of John Bill. 1641.

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In the nationall Assemblie at Edinburgh the fourth day of August, 1641.

Scotland - Church of Scotland - Gen. Assembly - Sep. Treatises

THe Assemblie seriously considering the present case and condition of this Kirk and Kingdome, what great things the Lord hath done for us; especially since the renewing of our Covenant, notwithstanding our former backslydings and defection. And if we either become remisse in the duties of pietie, or shall not constantly hold and keep our Religion, unto which we have bound our selves so straitly and solemnly, what dishonour we do unto the name of God before men, who have their eyes upon us, and how great judgement we bring upon our selves. Upon these and the like considerations, The Assembly doth finde it most necessary to stir up themselves, and to provoke all others, both Ministers and People of all degrees, not onely to the religious exercises of publick worship in the congregation, and of private worship in their families, and of every one by themselves apart; but also to the duties of mutuall edification, by instruction, admonition, exhorting one another to forwardnesse in Religion, and comforting one another in whatsoever distresse, and that in all their meetings, whether in the way of civill conversation, or by reason of their particular callings, or any other occasions offered by divine providence, no corrupt communication proceed out of their mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minister grace unto the hearers.

And because the best means have been, and may still be despised or abused, and particularly the duety of mutuall edification, which have been so little in use, and so few know to practise in the right manner, may be upon the one part subject to the mocking of ungodly and worldly men, who can not endure that in others which they are not willing to practise themselves: And upon the other part, to many errours and abuses, which the godlie through their weaknesse may fall, or by the craftinesse of others may be drawn into, Such as are errour, heresie, schisme, scandall, self-conceit, and despising of others, presuming above the common calling of Christians, and usurping that which is proper to the Pastorall vocation, contempt, or mis-regard of the publick means, idle and unprofitable questions, which edifie not, uncharitable censurings, neglect of dueties in particular callings, businesse in other mens matters and callings, and many such evils in doctrine, charity, and manners, which have dolefully rent the bowels of other Kirks, to the great prejudice of the Gospel.

Therefore the Assembly moved with the zeal of God against all abuses and corruptions, and according to their manifold obligation, most earnestly desiring, & thirsting to promove the work of reformation, and to have the comfort and power of true godlinesse sensible to every soul, and Religion to bee universally practised in every family, and by every person at all occasions, doth charge all the Ministers and members of this Kirk, whom they do represent, that according to their several places and vocations, they endeavour to suppresse all impiety, and mocking of religious exercises; especiall of such as put foule aspersions and factious, or odious names upon the godly; and upon the other part, that in the fear of God they bee aware, and spiritually wise, that under the name and pretext of religious exercises, otherwise lawfull and necessary, they fall not into the foresaid abuses; and specially that they eschew all meetings which are apt to breed errour, scandal, schisme, neglect of dueties and particular callings, And such other evils as are the works not of the Spirit, but of the flesh, and are contrary to truth and peace; and that the Presbyteries and Synods have a care to take order with such as transgresse the one way or the other.

In the Assembly at *Edinburgh* the 6 day of August, 1641.

SInce it hath pleased God to vouchsafe us the libertie of yearly Generall Assemblies, It is ordained according to the Acts of the Assembly at *Edinburgh*, 1639. and at *Aberdeen* 1640, That no novation in doctrine, worship or Government be brought in or practised in this Kirk, unlesse it be first propounded, examined and allowed in the Generall Assembly: And that transgressours in this kinde bee censured by Presbyteries and Synodes.

Right Reverend and beloved Brethren.

THese times past many Letters have been directed unto you, for keeping daies of humiliation. But now (which is the mercy of God upon us in hearing and answering of our prayers) the seventh day of September approching is agreed upon by the Commissioners of the Treatie betwixt the two Kingdomes, for keeping a solemne thanks-giving in all the Kirks of his Majesties Dominions, according to a particular Article of the Treatie, wherin it is also agreed, that all Declarations, Proclamations, Acts, Books, Libels, & Pamphlets, that have been made & published against the Loyalty and Duetifulnesse of his Majesties subjects of Scotland shall be recalled, suppresst and forbidden in *England* and *Ireland*: and that upon the day of Thanksgiving the loyalty of his Majesties said Subjects shall be made known in all places, and particularly in the paroch Kirks of his Maties Dominions.

Thus much are we commanded by the King and Estates of Parliament, and by the Commissioners of the Generall Assembly, with speed to make known unto you, that the moderators of the Presbiteries may give advertisement to all the brethren for intimating the same to the people the Sabboth before, which will be the fift of September, and in case these shall not come timeously to your hands for observing that day, That the next Tuesday after the Letter cometh to the Moderator of every Presbitery be observd. We have no cause to doubt but all that fear God, and have given themselves to observe his wonderful waies with us this time past, will go cheerfully about this so desireable and delectable a worke, especially now when our Army is returned in safetie and peace from *England*: all our difficultie will be to get it done by our selves and the people in such a manner as may not provoke but please the Lord, which we must recomend unto your wisedome, zeale, and diligence as earnestly and with as great fear and solicitude as ever we did any Duty since the beginning of this worke: For ye know a spirituall thanksgiving and rejoycing is an exercise of no lesse difficulty then prayer and extraordinary Humiliation; we remit the particulars unto your self, only we wish that the people conceave it not to be a day for eating and drinking and rising up to play, but that both before and afternoone they assemble for hearing and meditating upon the speciall and extraordinary favours and benefits which are the occasion of this spirituall solemnitie, and upon other mercies which thereby should be brought to their remembrance, and by singing of Psalmes both in the publick congregation, and in private families, and that the love and care of Christ be so far exalted, that we may all see our owne unworthines, may rejoyce in his grace and goodnesse, may have our faith and confidence in God for afterward confirmed, and may remember and renew our vowes and solemn promises made in our Covenant, both of piety to God, and of love amongst our selves, and concerning this last point we think it very convenient that the act of the late assembly be read in everie Pulpit, & the particular duties conteined in it be earnestly recommended to the people, that they may be practised by them & all the ministers.

This time now appointed being kept in this manner by us with other Kirks in his Majesties dominions wilbe a good preparation for another day of thanksgiving after the closing of the Parliament to be observed by all the Kirks of this Kingdome by it selfe, as being bound in a singular manner, and above all the rest to magnifie the name of God for his mercies, and for bringing our native King amongst us to be an instrument of so many blessings: But concerning this advertisement shall be given afterward: Beseeching the Lord who is worthy to be praised, and waiteth for praise from us, above all Nations, to direct, sanctifie and assist you all, Wee continue in him,

Edinburgh, August 25.
1641.

Your loving Brethren subscriving in name of the Commissioners of the Generall Assembly
M. Alexander Henderson *late Moderator.*
M. Archibald Johnston, *Cle. Eccl.*

Edinburgh printed by *Robert Bryson.*

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K England Commons House of

❧ Die Sabbati 7 Aug. 1641.

IT is this day odered by the Commons-Houſe of Parliament; That all the Members of the Houſe, in regard of the great and weighty Affairs that Import the ſafety of the Kingdom, do repair hither, to attend the ſervice of the Common-Wealth, with all poſsible ſpeed, upon pain of Incurring the Diſpleaſure of this Houſe for their Neglect.

And it is further ordered, That the Knights of the ſeverall Counties, and the Burgeſſes and Barons of the ſeverall Burroughs and Cinque-Ports that are now in Town, ſhall ſend Copies of this Order to the Sheriffs of the ſeverall Counties, to the end it may be publiſhed with all care and ſpeed.

H. Elsynge Cler. Parl. Dom. Com.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty: And by the Aſsignes of JOHN BILL. 1641.

B. 5(20)

BY THE KING.

¶ *A Proclamation of His* Majesties *Grace, Favour, and Pardon to the Inhabitants of His County of* Southampton.

WHEREAS We have taken notice, that by the Malice, Industry and Importunity of severall ill-affected & seditious persons in Our County of *Southampton*, very many of Our weak & seduced Subjects of that Our County have not only been drawne to exercise the *Militia*, under colour of a pretended Ordinance, without and against Our Consent (a Crime of a very high nature, if We would strictly enquire thereinto) but have made Contributions of Plate, Money and Horses towards the maintenance of the Army now in Rebellion against Vs; We doe hereby publish and declare, That We are graciously pleased to attribute the Crimes and Offences of Our said Subjects of that County to the power and Faction of their seducers, Who, We beleeve, by Threates, Menaces, and false Informations compelled and led them into these actions of undutifullnesse and disloyalty towards Vs; And We doe therefore hereby offer Our free & gracious Pardon to all the Inhabitants of Our said County of *Southampton*, for all Offences concerning the premises committed against Vs before the publishing of this Our Proclamation, except Sir *Thomas Iarvise*, Sir *William Waller* Knights, and *Richard Norton* Esquire, against all which Wee shall proceed according to the Rules of the Law, as against Traitours and Stirrers of sedition against Vs, And whom Wee doe hereby require all Our Officers and Ministers of Iustice, and all Our loving Subjects whatsoever, to apprehend and cause to be kept in safe Custody till Our Pleasure be further knowne. Provided that this Our Grace shall not extend to any Person, who after the publishing this Our Proclamation shall presume by Loane or Contribution to assist the said Army of Rebells, to assemble and Muster themselves in Armes without Authority derived from Vs under Our Hand, to enter into any Oath of Association for opposing Vs and Our Army, or to succour or entertaine any of the Persons excepted in this Our Proclamation, or in Our Declaration of the 12. of *August*. But We must and doe declare, That whosoever shall hence forward be guilty of the premises, or of either of them, shall be esteemed by Us as an Enemy to the publike Peace, a Person disaffected to Vs, and to the Religion and Lawes of the Kingdome, and shall accordingly receive condigne punishment, of which We give them timely notice, that they may proceed accordingly at their perills. And We doe hereby will and require Our high Sheriffe, Iustices of the Peace, and all other Our Officers, and loving Subjects to resist, oppose and apprehend all such Persons as shall presume to make any Leavies in that Our County, under what pretence soever without Authority derived from Vs under Our Hand. And We likewise will and require them and every of them to be assistant to all such as shall either command the Traine Bands of that Our County, or make any Leavies in the same by virtue of Commission under Our great Seale or signe Manuall.

¶ *Given at Our Court at* Reading, *this* 26 *of* November, *in the Eighteenth yeare of Our Reigne.*

God save the King.

K. England. —
Commons, H. of

A COPY OF THE FOVRE REASONS TO diſwade the King from his journey into *Scotland* for fourteene daies longer. Delivered by M. *Hollis* to the Lords at a Conference, *Auguſt* 7. 1641.

M. Hollis went up to the Lords with this Conference from the Houſe of Commons.

I Am commanded to put you in mind what hath paſſed upon this occaſion before, concerning the Kings journey to *Scotland*, that both houſes did petition his Majeſty not to begin his journey till the tenth of *Auguſt*, and to acquaint the Scots Commiſſioners therewith, who afterwards deſired this Houſe to expreſſe their reſolutions in the affirmative, upon which the Houſe of Commons paſſed a reſolution, that then if his Majeſty pleaſed to goe, they would ſubmit unto it.

I am commanded to declare unto your Lordſhips that the Houſe of Commons is deſirous to ſubmit unto his Majeſties good pleaſure in all things: but ſuch is the preſent condition of this buſineſſe, as it now ſtandeth; that they are enforced to preſent ſome further conſiderations to your Lordſhips.

Firſt, That when they gave this aſſent, they were in hope both Armies would have beene diſbanded by that time; but though there hath beene all poſſible meanes uſed to that end, yet it could not be effected: ſo the ſame inconvenience doth ſtill continue.

Secondly, the treaty cannot in ſo ſhort a time be finiſhed, being returned from Scotland *but three daies ſince: but ſince it is ready to be finiſhed, and moneys are provided, the Armies will be diſbanded by that time we deſire his Majeſty to take his journey.*

3. Thirdly, the diſtempers and jelouſies of the Kingdome are ſuch that they cannot be compoſed by paſſing ſome Act, unleſſe his Majeſty ſtay the deſired time.

Fourthly, no courſe is yet taken for the government of the Kingdome in his Majeſties abſence, there being ſo many weighty things to be taken into conſideration.

Upon theſe reaſons the Houſe of Commons have thought fit to move your Lordſhips to joyne with us in a petition to his Majeſty to ſtay his journey for 14. daies longer, and we make no doubt but our brethren in *Scotland* will conſider the ſtreight we are in, and for our ſafety condeſcend to our deſires. And if his Majeſty yeeld thereunto, then we ſhall deſire your Lordſhips to joyne with us by ſome expreſſe meſſenger to the Parliament in *Scotland* for the Kings ſtay for that time, which we hope will give them ſatisfaction.

FINIS.

An Ordinance of Parliament for a day of publike Thankſgiving for the Peace concluded between ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

WHereas it hath pleaſed Almighty God to give a happy cloſe to the Treaty of Peace between the two Nations of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, by his Wiſe providence, defeating the evill hopes of the ſubtill Adverſaries of both Kingdoms; For which great Mercy it was by the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſtie, the Lords and Commons in this preſent Parliament Enacted, That there ſhould be a publike Thankſgiving in all the Pariſh Churches of His Majeſties Dominions;

It is now ordained and declared by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, That the time for the Celebration of that publike Thanks to Almighty God for ſo great and publike a Bleſſing ſhall be on Tueſday the ſeventh of September next, by Prayers, Reading, and Preaching of the Word in all Churches and Chappels of this Realm, Whereof We require a carefull and due obſervance: That We may joyn in giving Thanks, as We partake of the Bleſſing, with our Brethren in SCOTLAND, who have deſigned the ſame day for that duty.

Die Veneris 27. die Auguſti 1641. Ordered by the Lords in Parliament that the aboveſaid Ordinance be printed.

God ſave the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſtie: And by the Aſsignes of John Bill. 1641.

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By the King.

A Proclamation for a generall fast thorowout this Realm of England.

HIs Majestie taking into his Princely and Pious consideration the lamentable and distressed estate of his good Subjects in his Majesties Kingdom of Ireland, and conceiving it to be a just and great occasion calling upon Him, and his people of this his Kingdom of England for a generall humiliation of all estates of this Kingdom before Almighty God, in Prayer and Fasting, for drawing down his Mercy and Blessing upon that Kingdom: His Majestie doth therefore by this his Proclamation straitly charge and command, that a Generall, Publike, and Solemn Fast be kept, and holden, as well by abstinence from Food, as by publike Prayers, Preaching, and hearing of the Word of God, and other Sacred duties, in all Cathedrall, Collegiate, and Parish Churches and Chappels within this his Majesties Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales (his Majesties Cities of London and Westminster onely excepted, where it hath already been observed) on the twentieth day of this present moneth of Januarie.

And his Majestie doth further by this his Proclamation straitly charge and command, that a Generall, Publike, and Solemn Fast be kept and holden, as well by abstinence from Food, as by publike Prayers, Preaching, and hearing of the Word of God, and other sacred Duties, in all Cathedrall, Collegiate, and Parish Churches and Chappels within this Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales (without any exception) on the last Wednesday of the moneth of February next following the date hereof, and from thencefoorth to continue on the last Wednesday of every moneth during the Troubles in the said Kingdom of Ireland. All which his Majestie doth expressly charge and command shall be reverently and devoutly performed by all his loving Subjects, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his just indignation against this Land, and upon pain of such punishments as his Majestie can justly inflict upon all such as shall contemn or neglect so religious a Work.

Given at the Court at Whitehall the eighth day of January, in the seventeenth yeer of His Majesties Reign of great Britain, France, and Ireland.

God save the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie: And by the Assignes of John Bill. 1641.

B. 5. 5 (26)

England — I Proclamations — II
Charles I

BY THE KING.

¶ *A Proclamation of His* Majesties *Grace, Favour, and Pardon, to the Inhabitants of His County of* Berks.

WHEREAS We have taken notice that by the malice, Industry and Importunity of severall ill affected and seditious persons in Our County of *Berks*, very many of Our weake and seduced Subjects of that Our County have **not only** been drawne to exercise the *Militia*, under colour of a pretended Ordinance, **without and against** Our Consent (a Crime of a very high nature, if We would strictly enquire thereinto) **but have** made Contributions of Plate, Money and Horses, towards the maintenance of the Army now in Rebellion against Vs, We doe hereby publish and declare, That We are graciously pleased to attribute the Crimes and Offences of Our said Subjects of that County to the power and Faction of their seducers, Who, We beleeve by Threates, Menaces, and false Informations compelled and led them into these actions of undutifullnesse and disloyalty towards Vs; And We doe therefore hereby offer Our free and gracious Pardon to all the Inhabitants of Our said County of *Berks*, for all Offences concerning the premises committed against Vs before the publishing of this Our Proclamation (except Sir *Francis Pyle Baronet*, Sir *Robert Pye* the younger Knight, and *Henry Marin* Esquire) against all which We shall proceed according to the Rules of the Law, as against Traitours and Stirrers of sedition against Vs, And whom We doe heereby require all Our Officers and Ministers of Iustice, and all Our loving Subjects whatsoever, to apprehend and cause to be kept in safe Custody till Our Pleasure be further knowne. Provided that this Our Grace shall not extend to any Person, who after the publishing this Our Proclamation shall presume by Loane or Contribution to assist the said Army of Rebells, to assemble and Muster themselves in Armes without Authority derived from Vs under Our Hand, to enter into any Oath of Association for opposing Vs and Our Army, or to succour or entertaine any of the Persons excepted in this Our Proclamation, or in Our Declaration of the 12 of *August*. But We must and doe declare, That whosoever shall hence forward be guilty of the premises, or of either of them, shall be esteemed by Us as an Enemy to the publick Peace, a Person disaffected to Vs, and to the Religion and Law of the Kingdome, and shall accordingly receive condigne punishment, of which We give them timely notice, that they may proceed accordingly at their perills.

¶ *Given at Our Court at* Oxford, *this first day of* November, *in the Eighteenth yeare of Our Reigne.*

God save the King.

27

5

His Majesties Message sent to both Houses of Parliament. January 20. 1641.

His Majestie perceiving the manifold distractions which are now in this Kingdom, which cannot but bring great inconvenience, and mischiefs to this whole Government; In which, as his Majestie is most chiefly interessed, so he holds himself by many Reasons, most obliged to do What in him lies, for the preventing thereof; Though he might justly expect (as most proper for the duty of Subjects) that Propositions for the remedies of these Evils, ought rather to come to him then from him; yet his fatherly care of all his people being such, that he will rather lay by any particular respect of his own Dignity, then that any time should be lost, for prevention of these threatning Evils, which cannot admit the delayes of the ordinary proceedings in Parliament; doth think fit to make this ensuing Proposition to both Houses of Parliament:

That they will with all speed fall into a serious consideration of all those particulars, which they shall hold necessary, as well for the upholding and maintaining of his Majesties just and Regall Authority, and for the setling of his Revenue: As for the present and future establishment of their Priviledges; The free and quiet enjoying of their Estates and Fortunes; The Liberties of their Persons; The security of the true Religion now professed in the Church of England; And the setling of Ceremonies, in such a manner as may take away all just offence. Which when they shall have digested, and composed into one entire body, that so his Majestie and themselves may be able to make the more clear Judgement of them; it shall then appear by What his Majestie shall do, how far he hath been from intending or designing any of those things, which the too great Fears and Jealousies of some Persons seem to apprehend; And how ready he will be to equall and exceed the greatest Examples of the most indulgent Princes in their Acts of Grace and Favour to their People. So that if all the present Distractions (which so apparantly threaten the ruine of this Kingdom) do not (by the blessing of Almighty God) end in an happy and blessed Accommodation; his Majestie will then be ready to call Heaven and Earth, God and Man to witnesse, that it hath not failed on his part.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie: And by the Assignes of John Bill. 1641.

C R

20. *Januarii.* 1641.

His Majesties Letter to both Houses of Parliament.

HIS Majesty perceiving the manifold distractions which now are in this Kingdome, which cannot but bring great inconvenience, and mischiefe to this whole Govenment; In which, as His Majesty is most chiefly interessed so he holds himself by many Reasons, most obliged to doe what in him lies, for the preventing thereof; Though he might justly expect (as most proper for the duty of Subjects) that propositions for the remedies of these evils, ought rather to come to him, then from him; yet his fatherly care of all his people being such, that he will rather lay by any particular respect of his owne Dignity, then that any time should be lost, for prevention of these threatning evils, which cannot admit the delayes of the ordinary proceedings in Parliament: doth think fit to make this ensuing proposition to both Houses of Parliament.

That they will with all speed fall into a serious consideration of all those particulars, which they shall hold necessary, as well for the upholding and maintaining of His Majesties just and Regall Authority, and for the setling of his Revenue; As for the present and future establishing of their Priviledges, the free and quiet enjoying of their Estates and Fortunes, the Liberties of their Persons, the Security of the true Religion now professed in the Church of *England*, and the setling of Ceremonies in such a manner, as may take away all just offence: Which when they shall have digested, and composed into one entire body, that so His Majesty and themselves may be able to make the more cleare judgement of them: It shall then appeare by what His Majesty shall doe, how farre he hath been from intending or designing any of those things, which the too great feares and jealousies of some persons seem to apprehend: And how ready he will be to equall and exceed the greatest examples of the most indulgent Princes in their Acts of Grace and Favour to their people.

So that if all these present distractions (which so apparantly threaten the ruine of this Kingdome) do not (by the blessing of Almighty God) end in an happy and blessed Accommodation; His Majesty will then be ready to call Heaven and Earth, God and Man to witnesse, that it hath not failed on his part.

Printed at *London* first for *Joseph Hunscot*, 1641.

K Scotland Priv. Council 29

BRITISH MUSEUM

At Edinburgh the first day of February, 1642.

FOrſamekle as by the crueltie of the Rebels in *Ireland*, great numbers of His Majeſties good Subjects, and our own Countreymen there, are daily forced to flee out of *Ireland* to thoſe parts in the Weſt Countrey, where they find beſt occaſion of landing, the multitude of which poore People is become ſo great, and their neceſſities and wants ſo preſſing, as the Pariſhes in the Weſt where they land, have exhauſted the Boxes of their poore and collections among themſelves, and other parts neere about, and are not able to ſupply any conſiderable number of the ſaids poor people; who, in that regard are like to be in worſe condition heere, where they looked for ſuccour and refreſhment, in ſo far as by flight having eſcaped the ſword of the Enemie, by famine they will miſerably periſh if they be not timeouſlie ſupplyed. And the Lords of Secret Councell finding themſelves every way obliged to help and relieve the calamitous condition of theſe poore People; and perſwading themſelves, that the cauſe for which they ſuffer, being loyaltie and Religion, will be powerfull motives with all good Subjects, and true-hearted Chriſtians, liberally to contribute of their meanes for the refreſhment and comfort of ſo many Chriſtian Soules, ſpecially being our own Countreymen, and knowing perfectly that the Miniſterie of the Kingdome will not be deficient, but uſe their beſt endeavours in ſo pious and neceſſary a work. Therefore the ſaids Lords have recommended, and by the tenour hereof recommends the ſaids diſtreſſed Chriſtians, and their deplorable condition to the Moderatours, Brethren, and Elders of the whole Presbyteries within the Kingdome. Requeſting and deſiring them with all convenient diligence to give tymous and ſolide Orders to the ſeverall Miniſters and Elders of Pariſhes within their particular Presbyteries, for collecting of the Chriſtian benevolence of their Parochiners, towards the relief of the ſaids diſtreſſed Chriſtians. And that the ſaids Miniſters uſe all the powerfull and perſwaſive wayes they can in their Sermons, and other wayes to ſtirre up their Flocks, liberally and cheerefully to contribute in this errand. And that the Miniſter of every Pariſh bring in his contribution to the Moderator of the Presbytery, to be ſent by him to the perſons under-written, appointed by the ſaids Lords for receiving of the ſame in maner after ſpecified, *viz.* the Moderator of the Presbyteries of the Provincialls of Fyffe, Angus, Aberdene, Murrey, Roſſe, and all others in the other ſide of Forth, as alſo the Moderators of the Presbyteries of the Provincials of the Merce, Tivedail, Lothian, and Peebles, To ſend in and deliver the Collections of the ſaids Presbyteries at the Burgh of *Edinburgh*, to *James Stuart*, *John Meyne*, and *Samuel Lockhart* Merchants, Burgeſſes of *Edinburgh*; or any of them. And the Moderators of the Presbyteries within the Provincials of Sterline, Glaſgow, Air, Argyle, Galloway, and Dumfreis, To ſend in and deliver the Collections of the ſaids Presbyteries at the Burgh of Air, to *John Osburne*, & *Robert Gordoun*, Merchants, Burgeſſes, or either of them. Which perſons receivers of the ſaids collections, are men of approven credit and honeſtie, and will deale faithfully in this ſo important a cauſe, according to the orders to be preſcribed to them by the Lords of privie Councell, for the deſtribution of the ſaids Collections amongſt the ſaids poore People. And it is hereby declared, that the charge of carrying the Contributions above written to the Collectours in *Edinburgh*, or *Air*, ſhall be payed out of the readieſt of the Collections. *Extractum de libris actorum ſecreti Conſilii S. D. N. Regis, per me* Archibaldum Primeroſe *Clericum ejuſdem, ſub meis ſigno & ſubſcriptione manualibus.*

Arch. Primeroſe, Cler. S. Conſ.

30

England. [Proclamations. II Charles I.]

B. 3 5.(20)

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation for preventing the Plundring, Spoyling, or Robbing of any His Majesties *Subjects, and for restraining of straggling and Idle People from following the Army, as likewise for supplying His* Majesties *Army with necessary provisions during their March.*

WHEREAS by Our gratious Proclamation of the twenty fifth of *November* last past, We took notice of the great misery and ruine falling, and likely to fall upon Our good Subjects (if not timely prevented) by the Plundring, Spoyling and Robbing of their Houses, and taking from them their Mony, Plate, Housholdstuffe, Horses, Cattell, and other goods, in detestation of which barbarous, and unlawfull proceedings, and in tender commiseration of the sufferings of Our People, We did then declare, That if any either Officer or Souldier of Our Army of Horse or Foot should from henceforth, Plunder, Spoyle, or Robbe, any of Our People, or take from them any of their Mony, Plate, Housholdstuffe, Horses, or other Cattell, as likewise any Victuall, or Commodities going to, or from Our Markets, upon complaint made thereof, the Commander, or Officer in Chiefe of such Quarter where the fact was committed, was required to proceed against any such Offendor, by the Law Martiall, without favour or connivance, and to cause him or them, so offending, to be executed without mercy (as in and by the same Proclamation more at large appeareth,) Notwithstanding which, to the great and heavy grievance and oppression of Our People, We find that Our Commands therein have not been (as We expected) streightly observed. And having lately received Information that the greatest part of these Plunderings and Robberies committed on Our people, especially by the taking away of Horses and other Cattell in the severall Marches and expeditions of Our Forces, are committed and done by Persons no way listed, or imployed in Our service, or under any Command, and by Voluntiers out of other Troopes, not commanded upon present service, following Our Army for Spoyle and Pillage; We doe therefore charge and Command all persons whatsoever, but such as are or shall be licensed by the superior Officers of Our Army, or such of Our good Subjects as shall offer their service for Our assistance, and be received into Our Army upon their March, or as shall be of such Forces, as shall be sent upon any expedition, that they forbeare to follow, or attend Our Army or forces, or to take away any Mony, Plate, Goods, Horses or Cattell from any of Our Subjects whatsoever: And if any shall offend, Spoyle, Robbe, Pillage, or Plunder, in the least kind, contrary to this Our Proclamation, or take any Horse, Mony, Plate, or other goods, from any of Our Subjects without especiall warrant of their superior Officer then commanding Our said Army, We doe require and Command all the Officers and Souldiers of Our Army, and all other Our Officers and loving Subjects, to apprehend him or them so offending against this Our Proclamation, and to bring them before the Commander in chiefe of such Army or Forces, whom We require and authorize forthwith to cause him or them, so offending, to be hanged without mercy, and to see that restitution be made to such person, or persons, as received such losse by the taking away any of their goods or Cattell, in the best manner Our Commander in chiefe, or such Officer shall be able to performe; This We require and Command to be fully and in every part obeyed, that thereby Our good subjects may be freed from misery and ruine, or the least apprehension thereof, and may without any interruption proceed in following their severall callings and professions, to the welfare and happinesse of Our Kingdom and Our Army, and that the officers thereof may have the reputation of doing Iustice, and giving help and assistance to Our people. And Our further will and pleasure is, That this Our Proclamation be publiquely read in all Churches and Chappells of this Our Kingdom, and in the heads of all Our Regiments of Horse, Foot, and Dragooners. And as We have published this Our Proclamation for the protection of the Goods and Estates of all Our loving Subjects, so we expect that all such Counties, Hundreds, Townes, and Villages in, or neere which any part of Our Army shall happen to be Quartered upon their March, shall upon warrants from the superior Officer, or from the Commissaries of Our Army, furnish and supply Our forces, so passing through or neere them, with all necessary provisions of victualls and other accommodation both for Horse and Foot, (for which they are to give tickets or receipts, which We shall carefully pay when God shall enable Us,) that so the Souldier for want of necessary provisions may not have any pretence to offer any injury to any of Our good Subjects, whose ease and security shall alwaies be Our principall care. *Given at Our Court at* OXFORD, *this Seventeenth day of March, in the Eighteenth yeare of Our Raigne.*

God Save the KING.

Printed at Oxford by LEONARD LICHFIELD, Printer to the University. 1642.

31

By the King.

WHereas, upon Summons from Vs, divers Gentlemen of this our County of York did attend Vs upon Thurſday the twelfth of this inſtant May, when Wee declared Our Reſolution (for the Reaſons then delivered by Vs) to have a Guard to ſecure and defend Our Perſon, and deſired therein the Concurrence and Aſsiſtance of the Gentry of this County. And whereas divers Gentlemen of this County, for many Reaſons and Occaſions, could not then appeare to receive Our pleaſure on that behalfe, whereunto divers have ſubſcribed. We have therefore thought good hereby to give notice as wel to thoſe Gentlemen who were not then preſent, as to thoſe who did then attend Vs, that Our Command is, That as wel thoſe Gentlemen who are charged with Horſe, as others, appeare at Yorke upon Friday the twentieth of this Moneth, in ſuch manner and equipage as will be convenient for the guard of our perſon. And we require and command, That in the interim no other warrants, Orders, or Command whatſoever ſhall diſtract or hinder this Our ſervice. And we further will and command, That this Our Order be forthwith publiſhed by the Sheriffe of this Our County: For which this ſhall be ſufficient warrant.

Given at Our Court at York, *the fourteenth day of* May, *in the eighteenth Yeere of Our Reigne*, 1642.

Imprinted at *Yorke*, by *Robert Barker*, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty: And by the Aſsignes of *Iohn Bill*, 1642.

And reprinted at London *by* A. N. *for* I. T. 1642.

42.

32

DIEV ET MON DROIT

By the King.

A Proclamation forbidding all Levies of Forces without His Majesties expresse pleasure, signified under His Great Seale, and all Contributions or Assistance to any such Levies.

Whereas, under pretence that we intend to make war against the Parliament (the contrary whereof is notoriously known to all that are here, and as we hope by this time apparent to all other Our Subjects, as well by Our Declaration of the sixteenth of June, as by the Testimony of all Our Nobility and Councell, who are here upon the place) And by colour of the Authoritie of both Houses of Parliament (a major part whereof are now absent from London) by the contrivance of some few evill persons, disguising and colouring their pernicious Designes and Hostile Preparations, under the plausible names of, The preservation of publike Peace, and defence of Us, and both Houses of Parliament, from Force and Violence: It hath been endeavoured to raise Troops of Horse and other Forces.

And for that purpose they have prevailed, not onely to prohibit Our own Moneys to be paid to Us, or to Our use, but, by the Name and Authority of Parliament, to excite Our Subjects to contribute their Assistance to them, by bringing in Moneys, Plate, or underWriting to furnish and maintain Horses, Horsmen, and Arms; And to that purpose certain Propositions or Orders (as they are stiled by them) have been printed, whereby they have endeavoured to engage the Power and Authoritie of Parliament (as if the two Houses, without Us, had that Power and Authoritie) to save harmlesse all those that shall so contribute, from all Prejudice and Inconvenience that may befall them by occasion thereof.

And although we well hope that these Malignant persons (whose Actions do now sufficiently declare their former Intentions) will be able to prevail with few of Our good people, to contribute their Power or Assistance unto them; Yet, lest any of Our Subjects (taking upon trust what those Men affirm) without Weighing the grounds of it, or the danger to Us, themselves, and the Common-Wealth, which would ensue thereupon, should indeed beleeve (what these persons would insinuate, and have them to beleeve) That such their Contribution and Assistance would tend to the preservation of the publike Peace, and the Defence of Us and both Houses of Parliament, and that thereby they should not incur any danger.

We, that We might not be wanting (as much as in Us lieth) to foreshew and to prevent the danger which may fall thereupon, have hereby thought good to declare and publish unto all Our loving Subjects, That by the Lawes of the Land, the power of raising of Forces or Arms, or levying of War for the defence of the kingdom, or otherWise, hath alwayes belonged to Us, and to Us onely, and that by no Power of either, or both Houses of Parliament, or otherwise contrary to Our personall Commands, any Forces can be raised, or any War levied.

And therefore, by the Statute of the seventh yeer of Our famous Progenitor, King Edward the first, Whereas there had been then some variances betwixt him and some great Lords of the Realm, and, upon Treaty thereupon, it was agreed, that in the next Parliament after, provision should be made, That in all Parliaments, and all other Assemblies which should be in the kingdom for ever, that every man should come without Force and Armour, Well and peaceably: Yet at the next Parliament when they met together to take advice of this Businesse (though it concerned the Parliament it self) the Lords and Commons would not take it upon them, but answered, That it belonged to the King to defend force of Armour, and all other force against the Peace at all times when it pleased Him, and to punish them which should do contrarie, according to the Laws and Usages of the Realm, and that they were bound to aid Him, as their Soveraign Lord, at all seasons when need should be. And accordingly in Parliament, in after times, The King alone did issue his Proclamations, prohibiting bearing of Arms by any person, in, or neer the Citie where the Parliament was, excepting such of the Kings Servants as he should depute, or should be deputed by his Commandment, and also excepting the Kings Ministers. And by the Statute of Northampton, made in the second yeer of King Edward the third, It is enacted, That no man, of what condition soever he be (except the Kings Servants, in his presence, and his Ministers in executing the Kings Precepts, or of their Office, and such as be in their company assisting them) go, nor ride armed by night or day in Fairs, Markets, nor in the presence of the Justices, or other Ministers, nor in no part elsewhere.

And this power of raising Forces to be solely in the King, is so known and inseparable a right to the Crown, That when, in the reign of King Henry the eight, there being a sudden Rebellion, the Earle of Shrewsbury, without Warrant from the King, did raise Arms for the suppression thereof, and happily suppressed it, yet was he forced to obtain his Pardon. And whereas the Duke of Gloucester, and other great Lords, in the eleventh yeer of King Richard the second (upon pretence of the good of the King and Kingdom, the King being then not of age, and led away, as they alleadged, by evill Councellors) did raise Forces, and by them mastered their Adversaries. In that Parliament (such as it was, for it was held and kept with force, how good use soever hath been made of the Presidents therein) they procured a speciall Act of Pardon for their raising of Men, And that those Assemblies should not be drawn into example for the time to come.

And as no Man can levy War, or raise Forces without the King, so much lesse against the personall Commands of the King opposed thereunto: For, by the Statute of the 25. yeer of King Edward the third (which is but declaratory of the old Law in that point) it is Treason to levy War against the King in his Realm; within the construction of which Statute, it is true (which was said in the late Declaration, under the name of both Houses of Parliament, of the 26. of May last) levying War (in some sense) against the Kings Authoritie (though not intended against his Person) is levying War against the King: And therefore the raising of Forces, though upon pretence of removing of some evill Councellors from about the Queen, hath been adjudged Treason, in the Case of the late Earle of Essex, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in divers other Cases. (And We wish all Our Subjects to consider, whether, if Men shall be raised contrary to Our Proclamation, and against Our Will, it be not against Our Authority.) But it is as true (and was never denied, but in that Declaration) That the raising of Forces against the Kings personall Command (being no Ideot, nor Infant, uncapable of understanding to Command) being accompanied with his presence, is, and is most properly levying of War against the King; For if it be a sufficient pretence for raising of Men against the Kings person, that it is for the defence of the Kings Authority, and of his Kingdom (though against his expresse Command and Proclamation) the Irish Rebels will have colour for their horrid Rebellion; For they say (though it be notoriously false) It is for the defence of the Kings Authority, and of his kingdom. And Wat Tyler, and Jack Cade, and Kett the Tanner, wanted not publike Pretences, which were perhaps just causes of Complaints, though not of raising of Men.

And though these persons have gone about subtilly to distinguish betwixt Our Person and Our Authority, as if, Because Our Authority may be where Our Person is not, that therefore, Our Person may be where Our Authority is not; We require all Our good Subjects to take notice of the Law (which is in Print and full Force) * That their Allegiance is due unto the naturall Person of their Prince, and not to his Crowne or kingdom distinct from his naturall Capacitie. And that by the Oath of Ligeance at the Common Law (which all persons above the age of twelve yeers are, or ought to be sworn unto) they are bound to

be true and faithfull, not to the King onely as King, but to Our Person as King CHARLES, and to bear Us truth and faith of Life and Member, and earthly Honour; and that they shall neither know nor hear of any ill or damage intended to Us that they shall not defend. And that when, in the time of King Edward the second, Hugh Spencer being discontented with the King, caused a Bill to be Written, wherein was contained amongst other things, That Homage and the Oath of Allegiance was more by reason of the Kings Crown (that is, his Kingdom) then of his Person; and that seeing the King cannot be reformed by suite of Law, if the King will not redresse and put away that which is ill for the Common People, and hurtfull to the Crown, That the thing ought to be put away by force, And that his Lieges be bound to Govern in aid of Him, and in default of Him; he was condemned for it by two Parliaments, and perpetually banished the Kingdom.

We have made mention of these Cases, not so much to cleer Our Right, That We alone have the power of raising Forces, and none of Our Subjects, either in Parliament or out of Parliament against Our will, or personall Command (which we think no man that hath the least knowledge in Our Laws, and is not lead away by private Interests, and may speak his minde freely, Will deny, nor was ever questioned in any Parliament before this time) as to let them see how dangerous the effect and consequence of raising of Forces, Without Us, may be unto Us, and to the Common-Wealth, under pretence of Defence of both.

And though we cannot doubt of the Affections of Our good Subjects, considering their interest is involved With Ours, and how precious the peace of the Kingdom is, and ought to be unto them; and that according to the Words of the Statute of the eleventh yeer of King Henry the seventh, and the eighteenth Chapter, By the duty of their Allegiance they are bounden to serve and assist Us at all seasons When need shall require.

Yet, to the end that Our good Subjects may know What their duty is, and What we expect from them, and that all others, Who, through Malice or private Interests, shall be transported beyond their duties, may be left Without excuse; We do therefore by this Our Proclamation, charge and command all Our Subjects upon their Allegiance, and as they tender Our Honour and Safety, and the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom, that they presume not to raise or levie any Horses, Horsmen, or Arms, or any Forces Whatsoever, by colour of any Authority Whatsoever, Without Our expresse pleasure signified under Our great Seal, (other then such as shall be raised, levied, and imprested by the Order, as Well of Our Self, as of both Houses of Parliament, according to an Act made this Sessions, intituled, An Act for the better raising and levying of Souldiers for the present defence of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland* (by Justices of Peace, and otherwise, in such manner as is prescribed in the said Act) or Contribute, or give any Assistance in Money, Plate, finding of Horses, Horsmen, or Arms, or any other Wayes, to or for any such Preparation, Levie, or Forces: And that such of Our good Subjects, Who through Ignorance have been mis-led to consent or subscribe to any such Levie, Contribution, or Assistance, forthWith, upon publication of this Our Proclamation, desist from continuing such their Contribution or Assistance, or giving any Countenance to any such Levies, at their utmost perils.

And We do likeWise straitly charge and command as Well all Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, Majors, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other Our Officers Whatsoever, That they use their utmost endeavours, as Well for publishing this Our Proclamation, as for the suppressing of all Levies, or Forces raised, or to be raised, Without or against Our consent: As also all other Our loving Subjects, That they be Attending, Aiding, and Assisting Our said Officers and Ministers therein, as they, and every of them will answer it at their utmost perills.

Given at Our Court at York the eighteenth day of June, in the eighteenth yeer of Our Reign. 1642.

¶ Imprinted at York by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie: And by the Assignes of JOHN BILL. 1642.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation for the Free and ſafe Paſſage of all Perſons, who ſhall deſire to repaire to His Majeſtie, *and of all Packets, and Letters ſent by His* Majeſties *Miniſters.*

WHEREAS ſeverall Perſons in ſeverall parts of Our Kingdome have preſumed by virtue and under Colour of an Order of One or both Our Houſes of Parliament, to intercept and impriſon ſuch Perſons who were repairing to Us, or going from Us in Our ſervice, And to ſeize and by violence to take Letters and Packets ſent by Our Secretaries concerning Our important Affaires, and have carryed the ſame to ſome Perſons who have opened and read the ſame, to the unſpeakable prejudice of Our ſervice, and unheard of ſcorne of Our Authority. We doe hereby publiſh and declare, That whoſoever ſhall henceforward preſume to ſtop or hinder any Perſon comming to Us, or going in Our ſervice, or ſhall ſeize or take any Packet or Letters ſent by either of Our Secretaries into any part of Our Dominions, whereby the Commerce and Correſpondence of the Kingdome may be diſturbed, and Our own immediate ſervice ſuffer, every ſuch perſon and perſons ſo offending ſhall be taken as an Enemy to Our Perſon and the publick Peace, and We ſhall with all ſpeed and ſeverity proceed againſt him and them for his malice and diſaffection. And hereof We require all Majors, Sheriffes, Juſtices of the Peace, Bailiffes, Conſtables, Poſtmaſters, and all other whom it may concerne to take notice at their uttermoſt perills.

Given at Our Court at Oxford, *this firſt day of* November, *in the Eighteenth yeare of Our Reigne.*

God ſave the King.

36

K. Great Britain & Ireland
Charles I. King

¶ His Majesties gracious Message to both Houses of Parliament, sent from Nottingham, 25. August, 1642.

By the Earles of *Southampton* and *Dorset*, Sir *John Culpeper* Knight, Chancellour of the Exchequer, and Sir *William Uvedall*, Knight.

WE have with unspeakable grief of heart long beheld the Distractions of this our Kingdom; Our very soul is full of anguish untill we may finde some remedy to prevent the Miseries which are ready to overwhelm this whole Nation by a civill War: And though all Our endeavours tending to the composing of those unhappy differences betwixt Us and Our two Houses of Parliament (though pursued by us with all Zeal and Sincerity) have been hitherto without that Successe we hoped for; yet such is Our constant and earnest care to preserve the publike Peace, that we shall not be discouraged from using any Expedient, which by the blessing of the God of Mercy may lay a firm foundation of Peace and happinesse to all Our good Subjects: To this end observing that many Mistakes have arisen by the Messages, Petitions and Answers betwixt Us and Our two Houses of Parliament, which happily may be prevented by some other way of Treatie, wherein the Matters in difference may be more clearly understood, and more freely transacted; We have thought fit to propound to you, That some fit Persons may be by you inabled to treat with the like number to be authorized by Us, in such a manner, and with such freedom of Debate, as may best tend to that happy Conclusion which all good men desire, The Peace of the Kingdom: wherein as we promise in the word of a King all safetie and encouragement to such as shall be sent to Us, if you shall chuse the place where we are for the Treatie, which We wholly leave to you, presuming of your like care of the safetie of those we shall imploy, if you shall name another place; So We assure you and all Our good Subjects, that (to the best of Our understanding) nothing shall be therein wanting on Our parts, which may advance The true Protestant Religion, Oppose Poperie and Superstition, Secure the Law of the Land (upon which is built as well Our just Prerogative, as the Proprietie and Liberty of the Subject) Confirm all just Power and Priviledges of Parliament, And render Us and Our People truly happy by a good Understanding betwixt Us and Our two Houses of Parliament. Bring with you as firm Resolutions to do your duty, and let all Our good People joyn with Us in Our prayers to Almighty God for his blessing upon this Work.

If this Proposition shall be rejected by you, We have done Our duty so amply, that God will absolve Us from the Guilt of any of that blood which must be spilt, and what opinion soever other Men may have of Our power, we assure you nothing but Our Christian and Pious care to prevent the Effusion of blood hath begot this Motion, Our Provision of Men, Arms and Money being such as may secure Us from further violence, till it shall please God to open the eyes of Our People.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie: And by the Assignes of John Bill. 1642.

Kings Message to Parliam.
from Nottingham 25. Aug. 1642

At Edinburgh the fourth of March, 1643.

FOrſameikle as the Lords of His Majeſties privie Councell of this Kingdome, having, according to the offer made in Parliament, and particular Treaty agreed upon with His Majeſty and the Parliament of England, ſent over to Ireland the number of ten thouſand men, for the defence of the Proteſtant Religion, for His Majeſties ſervice, and aſſiſtance of the Kingdome of England, in ſuppreſſing the Popiſh Rebels there; And having dayly advertiſement of the great neceſſities and wants of the Scots Armie in Ireland, as well Officers as Souldiers, who for want not only of their ordinary pay; but even of victuals in the ſpareſt meaſure, and clothes, and ſhoes, are redacted to that extremity, that their bodies are daily decaying for want of neceſſary ſuſtenance to uphold nature, and are not able to endure any conſiderable time longer, unleſſe ſpeedy and timous remeid be provided; The Chriſtian conſideration whereof not only belongs to His Majeſties Privie Councell in ſpeciall, but to the whole Kingdome alſo in generall: And becauſe the unhappy differences and diſtractions in England are ſuch, that the Parliament of England (which is obliged by the ſaid Treatie and capitulation for the monethly pay and entertainment of the ſaid Army) cannot ſo timely and plentifully provide victuall and moneys for payment of their arreares, or ſupply them for their preſent maintenance; Beſides many other inconveniences will ariſe, if they be not timouſly ſupplied with ſome money and victuall from this Kingdome: Therefore the Lords of His Majeſties Privie Councell according to their bound dutie, and with concourſe and conſent of the Lords and others Commiſſioners for conſerving the peace, and Commiſſioners for the common burdens, and they for themſelves having at length conſidered upon the beſt wayes and meanes upon the borrowing of moneyes, and providing of victuals, clothes, and ſhoes to the ſaid Army, have reſolved, and have determined, that there ſhall be preſently borrowed, for the uſe foreſaid, the ſumme of twenty thouſand pounds ſterling, and as much more or leſſe as ſhall be voluntarily offered betwixt and the firſt day of May next to come, by Counſellers, Commiſſioners of Commiſſions foreſaid, and every one of them who are within this Kingdome, or by any others well affected ſubjects; and to be paid by them to *William Thompſon* generall Receiver and Commiſſioner of the ſaid Army, or to *John Foſſie* Merchant in Edinburgh his depute in his abſence: Upon the delivery whereof to the ſaid *William Thompſon*, or his ſaid depute, the In-giver of the money ſhall receive a note ſubſcribed by the ſaid *William*, or his ſaid depute, granting the receit of the ſame for the uſe foreſaid, and obliging them to hold count, and depurſe the ſaid moneyes, as the ſaids Lords of Councell, or any having warrant from them, ſhall appoint for the uſe foreſaid. The which note being ſhown to the Councell, and regiſtrate in their books for a charge upon the receivers, the Lords of Councell will give forth and grant an Act of Councell declaring the ſame to be lent for the uſe foreſaid; and which Act is hereby declared to be als valid as if the ſame were done by the Councell, with conſent of the *Quorums* of both the ſaids Commiſſions. Likeas the ſaids Lords of Privie Councell, Commiſſioners for conſerving the peace, and Commiſſioners for the common burdens, doe hereby oblige them to cauſe the ſaid ſummes (ſo to be lent) be thankfully payd and delivered back again to the ſaids perſons, their heires and aſſignes, betwixt the date hereof and the Terme of Whitſunday next to come in this inſtant yeare of God 1643. Together with the ordinary annuall-rent from the date of the lending of the ſame, ſo long as the whole or any part thereof ſhall remain unpaid. And in caſe that moneyes ſhall not come timouſly from the Parliament of England to repay the ſaids ſummes ſo to be lent, or any part thereof in due time, The ſaids Lords of Privie Councell, with conſent and concourſe foreſaids, Declares, that the ſame, with annuals, ſhall remain as a publick debt, due to the ſaids perſons, lenders and advancers thereof, ay and while the repayment of the ſame by the Parliament of England, or by ſome other common courſe to be taken thereanent. Likeas the Lords of Privie Councell, and the Lord Generall, with conſent of the Colonels preſent, and taking the burden on him for the ſaid Scots Armie, doe hereby hypothecate and aſſigne for repayment of the moneyes to be lent as ſaid is, the firſt and readieſt of the ſummes of mony due or to be due to that Army by the Parliament of England; and ordains the ſame to be imployed proportionally for that effect: And declares that it ſhall not be lawfull to the ſaid Commiſſioner, or his depute, to diſtribute any of the ſaids moneyes without ſpeciall warrant of the Councell, but that he ſhall from time to time, as he receives any moneyes due to that Army, ſend a note thereof under his hand to the Clerk of Councell, to be regiſtrate in the books of Councell, that the advancers may know the proportion of their repayment and relief: And the ſaids Lords of Councell, with conſent foreſaid, do hereby deſire every one who will contribute their help and aſſiſtance to ſo good and charitable a work, in ſo great a neceſſitie, that they ſhould be pleaſed to lend and advance ſuch ſummes of moneyes as they ſhall think fit upon the like ſecuritie and aſſurance to be given them in manner foreſaid: And ordaines theſe preſents to be regiſtrate in the books of Councell, Commiſſioners of peace, and Commiſſioners for the common burdens; and to have the ſtrength of an Act of the ſaids Judicatories jointly or ſeverally: And declares that the double hereof, under the hand of the Clerk of any of the ſaids Judicatories, ſhall be a ſufficient intimation to the ſeverall Shires and Presbyteries to whom the ſame ſhall be preſented.

Arch. Primeroſe Cler. S. Conſ.

Printed at Edinburgh by Evan Tyler, *Printer to the Kings moſt excellent Majeſtie, Anno* 1643.

C R

By the King.

A Proclamation declaring His Majesties Resolution for settling a speedy Peace by a good Accommodation, and an Invitation to all His Loyall Subjects to joyne together for His Assistance therein.

AMongst the many Troubles wherewith (for more then two yeares last past) We have bæne involved, nothing hath more afflicted Us, then the reall sense of our Subiects sufferings, occasioned by this most unnaturall Warre; And the chiefe of Our Care hath bæne (and by Gods assistance shall still be) to settle them in a happy Peace, with that freedome of enioying the exercise of their Religion, Rights and Liberties, according to the Lawes of this Kingdome, as they or any of their Ancestors enioyed the same in the best times of the late Quæne Elizabeth, or Our Royall Father. And as we have allwayes profest in the sincerity of Our heart, That no successe should ever make Us averse unto Peace, so have We allwayes when God hath blest Us with any eminent Victory, sollicited the Members of both Houses of Parliament remaining at Westminster by frequent Messages for a Treaty conducing thereunto: and in particular upon Our late Victory over the Earle of Essex his Army in Cornwall (which We wholly attribute to the immediate hand of God) We presently dispatcht a Message to them to desire a Treaty for Peace and Accommodation; of which, as likewise of that former Message for Peace, which We sent them from Evesham the fourth of July last, We have yet received no answer. And therefore have resolved with Our Army to draw presently towards London, and Our Southern and Eastern Counties, not looking upon those parts as Enemies to Us, and so to suffer by the approach of Our Army, or the disorders thereof (which We will use all possible meanes to prevent) but as Our poore Subiects oppressed by power (of which We rest assured the greater part remaine loyall to Us) and so deserving Our protection. And We hope that at a nearer distance of place there may yet be so right an understanding betwæne Us and Our People, that at length We may obtaine a Treaty for Peace, and a full, free and peaceable Convent on in Parliament, and therein make an end of these unhappy differences by a good Accommodation. In which We hereby assure all Our People upon Our Royall Word, and the Faith of a Christian (which is the greatest Security We can give them) that We will insist onely upon the setling and continuance of the true Reformed Protestant Religion, Our owne undoubted knowne Rights, the privileges of Parliament, and Our Subiects Liberty and Property, according to the Lawes of the Land, and to have all these setled in a full and free Parliament, whereby the Armies on both sides may be presently disbanded, this Kingdome may be secured from the danger of a Conquest by Forraigne Forces, all Strangers now in Armes may returne to their owne Countreys, and Our poore Subiects be freed of those grievous burthens, which by reason of the late Distractions, have (much against Our will) too much pressed them. And to the end Our Subiects may no longer be misled by false pretences, We doe desire all of them, as well in Our owne Quarters, as where the Rebells have usurped a power, to take into serious consideration the duty and loyalty which by the Law of God and their Oath of Allegiance they owe unto Us, and more particularly that part thereof which concernes the defence of Our Person, and assistance of Us against Rebells, and such as rise in Armes against Us, which they may find plainely set downe in the Statute of the 11. yeare of King Henry the 7. Cap. 1. And We doe hereby require Our Subiects within Our owne Quarters thorow or neare which We shall passe, by that duty they owe to Us and their Country, that they forthwith prepare themselves with the best Armes they can get, to be ready, and to ioyne, and go along with Us in this present Expedition (We resolving to take speciall care to place them under the Command of Gentlemen of Quality of their owne Countreys, to their good content and satisfaction.) And We likewise require and authorize all Our good Subiects, as well the Trayned Bands as others of Our City of London, and Our Southern and Eastern Countreys, to choose their owne Commanders and Leaders amongst those Gentlemen and Citizens that are of approved loyalty to Us, and Lovers of the Peace of their Country, and upon Our approach towards those parts, to put themselves into Armes, and march in warlike manner to assist Us in this good worke, and free themselves from the Tyranny of their fellow Subiects, under which they groane, Commanding and authorizing them to seize such places of Strength in those Southerne and Easterne Counties as the Rebells have possessed themselves of; to oppose with force of Armes such persons as shall resist them in obeying these Our Commands, and to apprehend and secure the persons of all such as shall endeavour to continue this Rebellion, and to hinder the setling of the Peace of this Kingdome in a full and free Convention of Parliament; (the onely visible meanes left, by the blessing of God, to redeeme this Nation from utter ruine) wherein We will afford Our utmost protection and safety unto all Our Subiects that shall give Obedience to these Our Commands. And as We doubt not but that all Our good Subiects will come chearefully to Our assistance for so good an end (beyond which We doe not require it) so We trust that God, who hath hitherto wonderfully preserved Us, will crowne this action with happy successe, for his glory, and the welfare of this poore Nation.

Given at Our Court at *Chard* the 30. day of *September* 1644.

God save the King.

Reprinted at *Oxford* by LEONARD LICHFIELD Printer to the Vniversitie. 1644.

C R

A DECLARATION

Of his Excellency, *George Lord Goring* Earl of *Norwich*, with the Gentry and Freeholders of the County of ESSEX, in Armes for the profecution and juſt defence of their generall Petition, and ſolemne Ingagement; And their offer unto all ſuch Officers and Souldiers as ſhall repair unto them.

COuld proſperity make us inſolent, this overture ſhould be the ſtory of our preſent fortunes; how numerous, how unanimous, how aſſociated, how befriended, or (in a word) how Heaven and Earth conſpire to our deliverance: Conſider with what aſſurance we have mannaged our very deſpaires, and raiſed our ſelves to this height out of nothing. Conſider withall, that we move ſtill by the ſame reſolves, as we are favoured and incouraged by that hand of providence which at firſt raiſed us.

From this poſture (Gentlemen and Fellow-Subjects) we ſalute you in a temper of love, and Chriſtianity, diſengaged (we aſſure you) from any intereſt or mixture of revenge or feare: Peace is the end we aime at, and by peace, if it be poſsible, we propound to accompliſh that end.

To which purpoſe, upon a ſad and compaſsionate thought, how many innocent ſoules are ſeduced by the impoſture of a pretended Liberty; and how many more corrupted, by their owne importune neceſsity, into an erroneous and unfortunate ingagement; all which muſt in probability periſh, except they may be recovered by the offer of this and this onely expedient.

What Officer or Souldier ſoever, now in armes againſt us, ſhall before the 21. of this preſent July, make his repaire unto us, or any part of our Forces, and there enter into an Ingagement, not to act any thing againſt us for the future, ſhall have his Arreares audited and paid: And we do further oblige our ſelves, to interpoſe unto His moſt ſacred Majeſty for an Act of Indempnity; the ſucceſſe whereof from our Gracious Soveraigne Lord the King we at all doubt not. And for the performance on our parts, we tie our Honours, and the Faith of the County; Avowing withall, that wee deſigne nothing of alteration either in Church or Commonwealth, but what this preſent Parliament hath declared to be the duty of good Chriſtians and Loyall Subjects.

July 12. Printed in the Yeer 1648.

THE DECLARATION

Of *JAMES* Duke of HAMMILTOUN and CHASTELLERHAULT, Marqueſſe of CLIDDISDALE, &c. Lord Generall and Commander in Chief of all the Scots *Forces by Sea and Land.*

HEreas I have been very lately informed, that ſome Officers and Souldiers of the *Scots* Army under my command, have injured and moleſted the perſons, goods and houſes of ſome Inhabitants in theſe Counties: Therefore to teſtifie and make apparent how I abhorre and deteſt ſuch actions (which I ſhall very unwillingly permit to be uſed to our Enemies, much leſſe to thoſe that have received us with ſo much kindneſſe and affection, as hath eminently appeared from the Gentry and Commons of theſe Counties) I do hereby publiſh and declare as followeth.

I. That whatſoever Officer and Souldier under my command ſhall impriſon or wound the perſon of any *Engliſhman*, for payment of any money, ſhall for ſuch mpriſonment or wounding, dye without mercy.

II. That wh tſoever Officer or Souldier under my command, ſhall plunder ny houſe, or ſteal, drive, kill, or carry away the Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, or other goods of any of the Inhabitants of the Kingdom of *England*, ſhall for the ſaid offences be puniſhed with death without mercy.

III. Laſtly, That whatſoever Officer or Souldier under my command, ſhall where any meadowes or graſſe can poſſibly be gotten, eat up or deſtroy any growing Corn, either in their march or quarters, ſhall for ſo doing, forfeit his or their horſes, and be impriſoned one whole week.

This my Declaration I ſtrictly require and command all Colonels and other Officers both of Horſe and Foot of the *Scots* Army, that they cauſe to be diſtinctly read at the head of every Regiment, Troop and Company, that the puniſhment of the ſaid offences may not after the publication, be fruſtrated by pretended ignorance. And I further deſire, that this Declaration may be read in all Churches and market Towns, that the whole people of *England* may ſee how truly ſenſible we are of their ſufferings; and that we are firmly reſolved with the bleſsing of Almighty GOD, and the welcome aſsiſtance of all pious, loyall, and well-affected Subjects, to uſe all wholeſome and juſt means to advance this moſt Chriſtian and glorious VVork.

God ſave the King.

Given under my hand at Kirkbiſthure, *the* 22. *day of July* 1648.

Edinburgh Printed by *Evan Tyler*, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſtie, 1648.

Scotland.-Ch.; Scotland: Gen. Assembly.-w

REVEREND BRETHREN. 41

THE Kings MAJESTY who lately reigned, being contrary to the Diſſent and Proteſtation of this Kingdom, now removed by a violent death, The Eſtates of Parliament have declared and proclaimed the Prince of *Scotland*, and of *Wales* to be King, as you will perceive by the incloſed Proclamation; and have reſolved to make addreſſes to him with all poſſible ſpeed about theſe things that concern the ſecurity of Religion, and the Peace of theſe Kingdomes. And becauſe of the great importance of his MAJESTIES diſpoſition and of theſe Affaires, we hope that you will be carefull to deale earneſtly with God both in private and publick, in behalfe of His MAJESTY who now is; And we have thought fit that a ſolemn publick Humiliation be kept on Thurſday the 22. of this inſtant, as for all the ſins and provocations of the land, ſo to pray the Lord in a ſpeciall manner for theſe things following. 1. That he would deliver the King from the ſnare of evill Counſell in which he is now involved, and teach him in his youth in the knowledge of his way, that he may fear his name: and imploy his power for eſtabliſhing and advancing the Kingdom of Jeſus Chriſt, and the work of Reformation. 2. That the Lord would be pleaſed to bleſſe thoſe addreſſes that are now to be made to his MAJESTIE for the ſecurity of Religion, the union betwixt the Kingdomes, and the peace and ſafety of this Kingdome. 3. That he would ſtrengthen and deliver our afflicted Brethren in *England*, who ſuffer by the violence and ſtrange practiſes of the Sectaries. 4. That he would in his mercy prevent all thoſe calamities and confuſions that the preſent great revolution of Affaires doth threaten theſe Kingdomes with. So hoping that you will be carefull to ſtirre up your ſelves and others to wraſtle with God in ſuch an exigent, and to intimate the Faſt timouſly, and to keep the ſame in your ſeverall congregations the foreſaid day.

We ſhall only adde that if there be any in your congregations who refuſe to renew the Covenant, and are not excluded by the Act; Our judgement is, that after you have conveened them before you, and found them obſtinate, that you make publick intimation of their names from your Pulpits, as of perſons that are diſſaffected, and enemies to the cauſe of God; and that you referre them to the next Generall Aſſembly; till which time you are to ſuſpend them from the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, and from all Eccleſiaſtick charge, that ſo they may be in the ſame caſe with thoſe who are excluded becauſe of their malignancy and acceſſion to the engagement. We commend you to his Grace and reſts,

Edinburgh, Febr. 6.
1649.

Your affectionate Brethren
the COMMISSIONERS
of the *Generall Aſſembly*.

M. RO. DUGLASSE *Moderator.*

Poſtſcript.

IF theſe come not timouſly to your hands, you will be carefull to keep the next Thurſday after the receipt hereof.

Printed by *Evan Tyler* Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent MAJESTY; 1649.

Die Martis, 9 Aprilis, 1650.

Resolved by the Parliament,

THat the Arms of the late King be taken down in all Ships of and belonging to the Commonwealth; as also of all Merchants or others inhabiting within the same: And that the Generals at Sea be required to see the same done accordingly.

Resolved by the Parliament,

THat all Iustices of the Peace in the respective Counties, and all other Publique Magistrates and Officers, Church-wardens, and VVardens of Companies, be authorized and required to cause the Arms of the late King to be taken down and defaced, in all Churches, Chappels, and all other publique places within *England* and *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick*.

ORdered *by the Parliament, That these* Votes *be forthwith printed and published.*

Hen: Scobell, Cleric. Parliamenti.

London, Printed by *John Field*, Printer to the Parliament of *England*, 1650.

B 5 (43)

BY THE KING.

¶ *A Proclamation for the ſafety of His* Majeſties *Navy, and the Kingdome.*

WHEREAS His Majeſties Ships were diverſe Moneths ſince taken from His Majeſty, and ſeized, and taken into the cuſtody of the Earle of *Warwick*, without, and againſt His Majeſties conſent, who did traiterouſly preſume to uſurpe to himſelfe the Soveraignty of the Seas, and did uſe, and imploy His Majeſties ſaid Ships in hoſtile manner againſt His Majeſty, and His good Subjects, and for the deſtroying of both: And whereas His Majeſty hath too much cauſe to apprehend there is now ſome new intention of preparing, and ſetting forth His Majeſties Ships without His conſent, under the command of the ſaid *Earle*, or of ſome other in the Spring now approaching, and for no better purpoſe, or deſigne in ſome miſchievous malignant Perſons (that have ſeduced, and miſled the Members that remained in both Houſes of Parliament, after very many had been forced thence by tumults, and almoſt ruined the Kingdome) then to carry away His Majeſties Navy, and to leave His Majeſty, His Children, and this Kingdome, expoſed and betrayed to the invaſion of Strangers, that ſhall be ſure to find this His Majeſties Kingdome in diſturbance at Land at this preſent, and without ſtrength at Sea, and either convey themſelves to ſome place of ſtrength and refuge for their owne ſafety, or invite, and aſſiſt Strangers to invade His Majeſty by Sea, as already they have publikely invited His Majeſties Subjects of *Scotland* to aſſiſt them by Land, in the Warre which they have levied to overthrow His Majeſty and this Kingdome. And whereas the ſaid *Earle*, by the miſchievous practice, and fraud in firſt procuring ſome pretended Authority from His Majeſties late Admirall, that ſo he might ſeeme to have ſome Authority from, and under His Majeſty, did thereby get the ſaid Ships, and the men in them ſo farre into his poſſeſſion, and power, that His Majeſty wanted convenient meanes of conveying His Declaration to His ſaid Subjects of that deceit, & of the want of His Majeſties conſent, and of the abſolute want of any juſt power, or authority which the ſaid *Earle*, or any other without His Majeſties conſent could have of commanding of, or medling with His Majeſties ſaid Ships, by pretence of any Order, or Ordinance of one or both Houſes of Parliament, wherewith he had miſled His Majeſties ſaid Subjects. To the end therefore, that all the Officers of His Majeſties Navy, and all other Perſons whatſoever whom it may concerne, may have ſuch timely knowledge as may prevent any miſchiefe that hereafter may happen, concerning the preparing, furniſhing, imploying, commanding, or ſerving in, or about His Majeſties Ships, or any of them, His Majeſty doth by this His Proclamation ſtraitly Charge, and Command the principall Officers of His Majeſties Navy, and all other Officers whatſoever, all Maiſters of attendance, Maiſter Ship-wrights, Carpenters, Caulkers, Labourers, & others whom it may concern, That they have no hand in making ready, graving, rigging, or fitting up any of His Majeſties Ships, to goe to Sea, as alſo all His Store-keepers, and ſuch who have the charge of the Stores, that they iſſue out none of His Majeſties Stores, Rigging, ſailes, or guns, powder, or ſhot, emptions, or other materialls, Timber, Planks, Cables, or Anchors thereunto. And likewiſe that none of His Majeſties Victuallers aſſiſt therein for the victualling of them, nor any of His Gunners, Boatſwaines, Purſers, or Carpenters, goe to Sea in any of them; And that none of the Trinity-houſemen, or others preſume to take charge of any of His Majeſties Ships, either as Captaines, Maſters, Pylots, or Maſter-mates, And that no Mariners, Saylor, Waterman, or other take any entertainement, or pay, or give any aſſiſtance, or doe any ſervice in carrying, or conducting any of His Majeſties ſhips to Sea, or on the Sea without His Majeſties direction to be ſignifyed under His great Seale, or ſigne Manuall, Notwithſtanding any Order, or Ordinance of one, or both Houſes of Parliament. And His Majeſty doth further Declare, That He will not faile to take all poſſible care to provide for the ſafety of the Kingdome by ſuch a guard of His Ships as ſhall be neceſſary, when He ſhall have hereby prevented ſuch wicked deſignes upon His Navy as might diſable Him ſo to provide for the ſame, His Majeſtie nothing doubting, but that this Kingdome, that in the courage, loyalty, skill, and knowledge of ſuch of this Nation as have commanded and ſerved at Sea, hath found ſafety at home, and been renowned, and feared through all the world, will by the ſame helpes find the ſame benefit, if by the malice of wicked men they be not taken from Him, or imployed againſt Him. And His Majeſty doth further Declare, that if any Perſon of what degree, or quality ſoever, ſhall preſume to adhere to His Enemies and Rebells, in giving them any aſſiſtance in or about any of the premiſes, beſides the loſſe of their offices, or places in which they ought to ſerve His Majeſty, and the fees, or profits which belong thereunto, which they muſt expect, they will alſo incurre thoſe paines, and forfeitures, which by the Law doe belong unto ſo haynous offences.

¶ *Given at Our Court at* Oxford, *this Tenth day of* February, *in the Eighteenth yeare of Our Reigne.*

God ſave the King.

Die Martis, 23 Julii, 1650.

Reſolves of Parliament,

Concerning ſuch

DELINQUENTS

As have not paid in their Fines according to Compoſitions.

Reſolved by the Parliament.

THat all ſuch Delinquents whoſe Compoſitions having been ſet, have not paid in all or any part thereof at the times limited and appointed, and for non-payment have incurred the Penalteis formerly impoſed, and ſhal pay in their whole Fines, or ſuch part thereof as yet remains unpaid, with Intereſt for the ſame ſince the time the ſame ſhould have been paid; *viz.* All ſuch whoſe Habitations are within Eighty Miles of *London*, before the Fourteenth day of *Auguſt*, and all others at a greater diſtance, before the firſt day of *September* next, ſhall be diſcharged from the ſaid Penalties; but in default of payment thereof, the whole Eſtate of every ſuch Delinquent ſhall be, and is hereby declared to be Confiſcated to the uſe of the Commonwealth: And the Commiſsioners for Compounding with Delinquents, are Enjoyned to take care that this Order be put in effectual execution; and that they return the Names to the Committee of the Army, of all ſuch as ſhall not have paid in their whole Fine by the Days aforeſaid, in order to the ſpeedy Sale of their Eſtates, for the Uſe of the Commonwealth.

Ordered by the Parliament, That this Vote be forthwith Printed and Publiſhed.

Hen: Scobell, Cleric. Parliamenti.

London, Printed by *John Field*, Printer to the Parliament of *England*. 1650.

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1651 c 11
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BY THE KING

CHARLES By the Grace of God, King of *Great Brittain, France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith; To all and ſundry his Lieges and Subjects, greeting. VVhereas the Lord hath been pleaſed in his gracious goodneſſe and tender mercy, to diſcover unto his Maieſty the great evill of the wayes wherein he hath been formerly led by wicked Counſell, and hath ſo far bleſſed the endeavours of this Kirk and Kingdome, as his Maieſty hath now ſworne and ſubſcribed the Solemn League and Covenant, and given ſatisfaction to their deſires: And whereas his Maieſty is moſt willing and deſirous to grant the Propoſitions of both Kingdoms preſented to his Royall Father at New-Caſtle, and Hampton-Court, with ſuch alterations and additions as ſhall be thought neceſſary for the good of King and Kingdoms, and to give ſuch farther ſatisfaction to his people of *England*, as ſh all be deſired by his two Houſes of the Parliament of *England*, ſitting in Freedom. And foraſmuch as an Army from he Sectarian party in *England*, under the Command of L.G. *Cromwell*, after all the evill and wickedneſſe committed in *England*, in murthering his Majeſties Royall Father, uſing force againſt the two Houſes of Parliament, and oppreſsing their fellow Subiects in *England* and *Ireland*, hath now alſo invaded this Kingdom, contrary to the ſolemn League and Covenant, and the Treaty betwixt the Kingdomes, wherein his Maieſty is perſwaded, that many of the Officers and Souldiers of the ſaid Army have been miſled through the craft and ſubtilty of others, who have contrived and deſigned the ſubverſion of all Government, Civill and Eccleſiaſticall in all the three Kingdoms, and to ſubiect all perſons to their Tyrannicall uſurpation and domination. Therefore his Maieſty from the pious and tender care he hath to reclaime his Subiects from ſuch unlawfull and rebellious courſes, doth hereby offer a free Pardon and Indemnity to all Officers and Souldiers of the ſaid *Engliſh* Army now within this Kingdom, for any thing done, or acted by them againſt his Majeſty and his Royal Father, during theſe troubles, who ſhal immediately upon ſight of this his Majeſties gracious offer leave that Army, and come over to the Scottiſh Army, where they ſhal be courteouſly uſed and entertained; Provided alwayes that this his Maieſties offer ſhal not be underſtood to comprehend any perſon or perſons, who after the ſaid force uſed againſt the Houſes of Parliament, having ſitten in the pretended Houſe of Commons, or in any other Court, pretending power from them, did vote the taking away of his Maieſties Royall fathers life; Given at our Caſtle of *Sterling*, the 27. of *July*. And of our Reign, the Second year. 1650.

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Die Jovis, 27 Februarii, 1650.

Ordered by the Parliament,

THat the Officers belonging to the Recruits and Forces which now are, or hereafter ſhall be Raiſed for the Service of this Commonwealth in *Ireland*, do conſtantly attend their reſpective Charges; and that the ſaid Recruits and Forces ſhall march directly to their Ports, without any unneceſſary delay; and ſhall in their march to the Sea-ſide, Quarter in Inns and Ale-houſes onely, and pay for what they have: And all Conſtables and others concerned are to take notice and care hereof; And the ſeveral Commiſsioners for the *Militia* or Monethly Aſſeſſments, or any two of them, are hereby Authorized and Required to give their Aſsiſtance in their reſpective Counties, that this Order be duly obſerved and performed accordingly.

Hen: Scobell, Cleric. Parliamenti.

Die Jovis, 27 Februarii, 1650.

Ordered by the Parliament, That the Councel of State do take care that this Order be ſent into the ſeveral Counties, through which theſe Recruits are to paſs, to the reſpective Commiſsioners for the *Militia*'s and for the Monethly Aſſeſſments, and to the Conſtables, that they do take care the ſame be obſerved accordingly.

Hen: Scobell, Cleric. Parliamenti.

Ordered by the Parliament, That theſe Orders be forthwith Printed and Publiſhed.

Hen: Scobell, Cleric. Parliamenti.

London, Printed by *John Field*, Printer to the Parliament of *England*. 1650.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation for the better meanes of making Proviſion for the Kings Army.

WHEREAS the preſence of His Majeſty in His Royall Perſon, and of His Court and Army in, and about the Citty of *Oxford*, do of neceſsity draw thither, and unto the adjacent parts, a great confluence of People, and in the time of Lent it will not be poſsible that *P*roviſion can be made for ſo great a multitude, unleſſe His Majeſty be pleaſed to diſpence with thoſe penalties which His loving *S*ubjects, by the Statutes made in that behalfe, may be ſubject unto, for not obſerving thoſe politicke conſtitutions, which at othet times are fit to be obſerved; forbidding the killing, ſelling, dreſsing and eating of fleſh in the time of Lent, and on other daies, appointed to be obſerved as faſting daies, or fiſh daies. His Majeſty taking into His Princely conſideration, the preſent neceſsity of the time and place, doth hereby not only Declare His Pleaſure to be, That all Butchers may freely kill and furniſh the Markets at *Oxford*, and other places where His Army is quartered, or any part thereof, and ſell the ſame to ſuch as will buy the ſame of them; but His Majeſtie doth further Will and Command, That all Butchers doe ſo in this time of Lent, now approaching. And His Majeſty doth further Declare His Royall Pleaſure to be, That it ſhall be lawfull for any of His loving Subjects, reſiding in, or reſorting unto the ſaid Citty and places aforeſaid, or any of them, to dreſſe, ſell, and eate any fleſh-meate during this time of Lent, without incurring for the ſame any danger of any pecuniary mulcts or forfeitures, or other puniſhments for thoſe cauſes.

Given at Our Court at Oxford, *this Fourteenth day of* February, *in the Eighteenth yeare of Our Reigne.*

God ſave the King.

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Thurſday, the 24th of *Julii*, 1651.

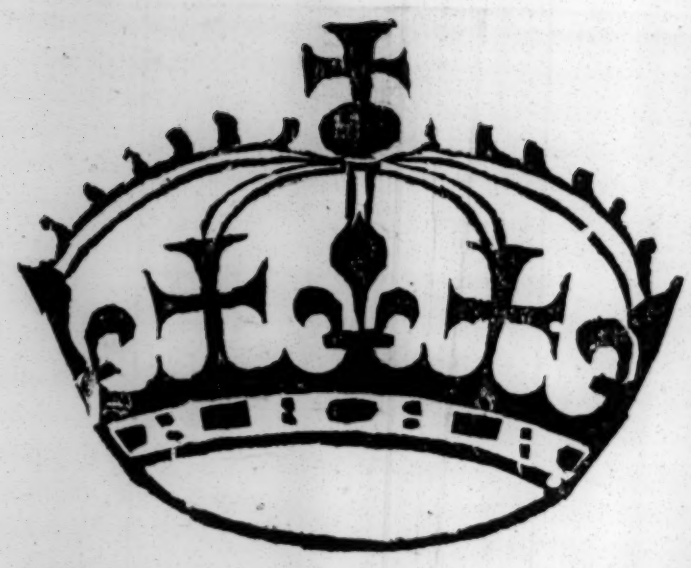
Reſolved by the Parliament,

THat all Primers formerly uſed in the time of Kingſhip in this Nation, be ſuppreſſed, and ſhall from henceforth be no further uſed in any School, either Publique or Private, within this Commonwealth.

ORdered by the Parliament, That this Reſolve be forthwith Printed and Publiſhed.

Hen: Scobell, Cleric.
Parliamenti.

London, Printed by *John Field*, Printer to the Parliament of *England*. 1651.



CHARLES REX.

HIS MAJESTYES Declaration, to all HIS loving Subjects of His KINGDOM of England and Dominion of Wales.

WEE Shall not rype vp the CAUSES of the vnhappy Differences, betwixt OUR ROYALL Father, and the Two Houses of PARLIAMENT; IT shall be our Study, that they be for ever buried: AND that our Subjects of ENGLAND may returne to the Obedience they owe Us, as their lawfull KING: And to the Ancient and happy Governement of the Kingdom, by King, Lords, & Commons (Wherein they and their Ancestors have lived so long so happily) Without the Effusion of more Blood. WITH these Thoughts wee are now returning vnto our Kingdom of ENGLAND, with an Army by the blessing of GOD, able to protect our Loyall Subjects, who shall joyne with vs and assist vs in doing Iustice vpon Murtherers of our Royall Father: And to defend vs from the Violence of such as will continue the exclusion of Us from Our just RIGHTS, the subversion of the lawfull Governement of the Kingdom, and the oppression of our good Subjects by Armies & exorbitant impositions. And before wee enter the Kingdom; Wee have thought fitt by this short DECLARATION to let our good Subjects there know, that our desyres are not more to be restored to our own Rights, than to procure and mantayn to them their Fredom; And as wee have given full and inteere Satisfaction to Our subjects of SCOTLAND, both in what might concerne Religion, and their Lawes, and Libertyes (Which GOD willing wee shall inviolably preserve to them) So it shall be our Study, and would bee our greatest joy, that wee might attayne the same happienes in ENGLAND: And becaus wee do think our selves bound in Duety to look more at the Glory of GOD, than Our own interest.

VVee do in the Fitst Place Declare; That wee shall fayethfullie endeavour in Our STATION and CALLING, as Wee are bound by the COVENANT, to setle Religion in Doctrine, Worship, Disciplene, and Governement; according to the WORD of GOD, and example of the best Reformed Churches.

VVee shall also endeavour; That Parliaments may bee restored to their Freedome, and Priviledges, by whose advyse We do declare Our Resolutions are to governe, and to setle all Differences and dittempers; That our people may enjoy their Libertie, and Propertie free from Armyes, Quarterings, or illegall impositions.

These being our cleare Intentions and Resolutions; Wee do exspect and invite all our good subjects of ENGLAND, to concurre with, and assist vs according to their Duety & alleadgence; and such as are in Arms eyther in SCOTLAND or ENGLAND, vnder Oliver Cromwell presentlie after knowledge heereof, to lay them down, or to come in, and joyne with vs in our Army, where they shall receive protection and full assurance of Satisfaction in their Arreires. AND to evidence how farr we are from Revenge, or continueing the vnhappy Differences betwixt vs and our subjects; Wee do declare and engage our Selves to give our cousent to a full Act of Oblivion, and indemnity for the Securitie of all our Subjects of ENGLAND in their persons, fredomes, and estates for all things don by them: relateing to the Warres, these eleaveenth years past: And that they shall never bee called in question by vs for any of them; Provyding that immediatly after knowledge of this gracious Offer and DECLARATION, they desist from assisting the vsurped Authoritie of the pretended Common-wealth of ENGLAND, and returne to their Obedience to Us, excepting only from this Our gracious offer; Oliver Cromwell, Henry Ireton, Iohn Breadshaw, Iohn Cooke, their pretended solicitor, and all others who did actuallie sitt & vote in the Murther, of Our Royall Father.

AND seing in this Service; Wee have made vse of the affection, and assistance of our Loyall Subjects of our Kingdome of SCOTLAND, who cannot possiblie mantayn their whole Army in ENGLAND; Wee do requyre some of quality or authoritie in each Countie where wee shall march to come to Us, that necessary provisions may be regularlie brought in to the Army. And wee do declare that the Counties, from whom such shall come, shall receive no other prejudice, except such of them as shall oppose vs, or drive away their cattell or provisions from vs. And because it shall be our mayne endeavour that our subjects of ENGLAND may bee safe in their persons, free in their goods, and as little burthened as is possible: As we are resolved to permitt no plundering or raping, or taking any mans person (who is not in actuall opposition of Us:) Which wee shall not with all severitie punish: So if our army shall bee forced to be more burdensome to some places and persons, than to others; It shall be our endeavour that as soone as is possible they may receive proportionable satisfaction, and the Burthen be made equall.

AND lastly; Wee do declare, that the service being done: The SCOTS Army shall quietly retiere; That so all Armyes may bee disbanded And an lasting peace setled with Religion and Righteousnes.. GIVEN at Our Royall Campe, at Woodhouss the 5 of August 1651.

ABERDENE Printed by James Brown, the 20 of August 1651.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY.

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Oraſmuch as divers of this Nation, notwithſtanding their Peaceable living and abiding at their ſeverall Habitations, within the Quarters of the Army, under my Command; Do (contrary to the Laws and Cuſtoms of VVar) paſs into the Enemies Quarters, and do hold correſpondence with, and give Intelligence to them, and do (under pretence of Paying Debts and Rents, and other unwarrantable Pretences) tranſport and carry into the Enemies Quarters, Horſes, Armes, Moneys, Plate, Proviſions, and other Goods and Gear, of conſiderable value. Theſe are therefore ſtrictly to require from henceforth, That no perſon preſume or attempt (without Licence in that behalf firſt had and obtained in writing, under Hand and Seal) to paſs into the Enemies Quarters, or do give Intelligence unto, or hold correſpondence with them or any within their Quarters, upon any pretence whatſoever, under pain of being proceeded againſt as Spies; and that none do ſend, tranſport, or carry, or cauſe to be ſent, tranſported or carried into the Enemies Quarters, any Horſes, Armes, Moneys, Plate, Proviſions, or any other Goods or Gear, of what kinde, or nature ſoever, as they and any of them will anſwer the contrary, upon the penalty of forfeiting double the ſum of Money, and double the value of the ſaid Plate, Proviſions, Goods, and Gear ſo ſent, or attempted to be ſent, tranſported or carried, and ſuch further courſe (againſt their perſons) to be taken, as to juſtice ſhall be thought fit. And for encouragement to all ſuch as ſhall diſcover, or apprehend, any who ſhall be offenders in any of the forementioned particulars, I do hereby declare, that one Moity of whatſoever forfeitures ſhall be adjudged to be paid by any ſuch Perſons, ſo diſcovered or apprehended, ſhall be paid to thoſe that ſhall diſcover or apprehend them, as aforeſaid. And that none may pretend ignorance hereof; It is hereby Ordained that the ſame be Proclaimed at the Market-Croſs in *Edinburgh*, and in the other Towns within the Quarters of the Army.

March 15. 1651.

O. CROMWELL

BY THE
COMMISSIONERS
Appointed for Adminiſtration of Juſtice to the People in
SCOTLAND.

FOraſmuch as multitudes of Vagabounds, maſterfull Beggars, ſtrong and idle perſons, are to the great diſhonour of GOD, and eminent prejudice of the Inhabitants within this Nation, ſuffered to wander up and down aſwell in Burghs, as in Landwart, many whereof pretending to have been in the late Scots Armies, do not only beg, but alſo commit many Inſolencies, Miſchiefs, and Robberies, under pretext thereof: VVhich, as it is not to be ſuffered in any wel-ordered and governed Commonwealth, ſo it is expreſly againſt many Statutes and Acts of Parl. of this Nation; whereby it is ordained, That none be permitted to beg, but only ſick and impotent perſons, tollerated ſo to do, according to ſeveral Acts of Parl. in that behalf made and provided, and that within the bounds of their own Pariſhes alanerly: And all other ſtrong and idle Beggars to be put to work, or ſent to the where they were born, or had their laſt reſidences. And if they re ſe. t' niſhed by ſcourging, impriſonment, burning on the cheek or ar fo e es thieves for the ſecond, as the 74. Act of the 6. Parliament of particularly containeth; which Act doth alſo relate to ſeveral lo ment made in the times of *James* the firſt, *James* 2 *Jam* and ning puniſhing of ſtrong and idle Beggars and Vagabo ands. veſts, Bailiffs, Sheriffs of Shires within their ſeverall juriſdictions, the ſaids Acts in execution, under certain pains therein contained. The fore to command all idle perſons, maſterfull Beggars, or Vagabound Souldi actually imployed about ſome lawfull Calling, but wandering and begging, w in Burghs or Landwart, within any part of this Nation: That they repair to the Pa. ſhes where they were born, or had their laſt reſidence, within the ſpace of twenty one dayes after publication hereof: VVith certification, that who thereafter ſhal be found wandering and begging, ſhall be puniſhed conform to the Acts of Parliament above-mentioned, made for puniſhing ſuch kind of perſons. And for that effect all Proveſts, Bailiffs and Officiars within Burghs, and Sheriffs within Shires, are required to take notice of the ſaid Vagabond Souldiers, &c. and put the foreſaids Acts of Parliament in execution againſt them, under the pains contained in the Acts of Parliament, to be inflicted on all thoſe who are remiſſe or negligent in their foreſaid reſpective duties.

Given under our Hands at Edinburgh, *July the fourth*, 1653.

Hen. Whalley Advocate Gen. in Cauſes Criminall. *Geo. Smyth.*

And. Owen. *Jo. March.* *Ed. Moſley.*

Printed at *Leith*, 1653.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation againſt the ſpoyling and looſing of Armes by the Souldiers of His Majeſties *Army, for the keeping of them fixt, and bringing all Armes hereafter into His* Majeſties *Magazines.*

WHEREAS We have not received that ſatisfaction We expected (Notwithſtanding Our many Proclamations and orders made for the Government of Our Army, and particularly againſt the looſing, ſelling away, and ſpoyling of Our Armes, by the Common-Souldiers, and for the keeping them fixt) But on the Contrary finding thoſe abuſes and neglects ſtill to Continue, and encreaſe; We are therefore once more enforced, and doe hereby ſtraitly require and Command all Colonells, Lieutenant-Colonells, Serjeant-Majors, Captains, and other Officers of Our Army, whom it may concerne, forthwith, or within four daies after the publication hereof, to returne to Us, Our Councell of Warre, or to the Serjeant-Major-Generall of Our Army, a true accompt of the number and quantity of Armes in each Company and Regiment of Our Army atteſted by the Colonell, Lieutenant-Colonell, Serjeant-Major, or Captain of each Company, and if any Armes, ſhall hence forward be found unfixt, by the negligence of the Souldier, the reparation thereof ſhall be made good out of his or their Entertainments, and this courſe We will conſtantly to be continued and put in practice, the care and overſight whereof to be committed to the reſpective Quartermaſter of each Regiment (or ſome other fit perſon appointed by the Colonell) whom We command, once in Fourteen daies, to take a view of all the Armes of the Regiment, and to ſee Our Commands therein fully obeyed; and for the more ſpeedy execution thereof, Our will is, that each Colonell make Choyce of two able Gunſmiths to be imployed therein, on whom We intend to ſettle an Allowance fitting for the ſame. And to the end the loſſe of Armes may not be ſo frequent (to the prejudice of Our ſervice) as formerly, Our farther pleaſure is, that each Captain upon the returne of the Certificate of the number & quantity of the Armes of his company, ſtand Charged to Us by Indenture (in the office of Our Ordinance) for ſuch numbers certified, which Armes are to be made good out of his Entertainment, if hereafter they ſhall be wilfully or negligently made away by His Souldiers. Laſtly, Our Will and Command is, That all Armes bought, or provided by Us, or by any Perſon for Our Service, as likewiſe all Armes borrowed in any Counties hereafter, or taken from the Rebells, or perſons diſaffected to Our Service, be firſt brought into Our Magazines, and from thence, as We ſhall direct, be deſtributed, and given out for Our ſervice. To Our Pleaſure herein declared, We Require full and ſpeedy obedience to be given by all Officers and Souldiers of Our Army, and that it may be the more fully put in execution, Our farther Pleaſure & Command is, That this be read within foure daies after the publication, at the head of every Regiment and Company, that ſo all Our Officers and Souldiers, whom it may concerne, may take notice of it, and obſerve the ſame, as they and every of them will avoyd Our high diſpleaſure for their neglect, of any the leaſt particular herein mentioned. *Given at Our Court at* Oxford, *this Tenth day of March, in the Eighteenth yeare of Our Raigne.*

God Save the King.

Printed at Oxford by Leonard Lichfield, Printer to the Univerſity. 1642.

B.5.(63)

BY THE KING.

¶ *A Proclamation concerning the Brewing of* Beere *and* Ale *within the Quarters of the Kings Army.*

WHEREAS His Majeſtie hath been informed that in former times the Beere Brewed, and ſold in the City of *Oxford* by the common Brewers, was uſually of three ſorts, the loweſt at foure ſhillings foure pence the Barrell, the ſecond at ſeven ſhillings the Barrell, and the higheſt at ten ſhillings the Barrell, and ſometimes at greater rates, and ſo after thoſe proportions for greater or leſſer quantity; and Ale at rates altogether uncertain. Foraſmuch as it is more agreeable with the ſeaſon of the yeare, aſwell as the preſent ſtate of the times, that ſtrong Beere and Ale be forborne, for the ſaving of unneceſſary expences, and for the health of thoſe who ſhall ſpend the ſame: His Majeſtie doth therefore charge and command all Beere-Brewers, and Ale-Brewers, and all others who brew either Beere or Ale to ſell again, to brew no Beere or Ale above the rate of ſeven ſhillings the Barrell, and ſo after that rate for a greater, or leſſer quantity; and the ſmaller Beere or Ale at foure ſhillings foure-pence the Barrell, and ſo after the ſame rate for a greater or leſſer quantity. And that there may be no want of Beere or Ale for the uſe of thoſe who live within the Quarters of the ſaid Army, or reſort thither, His Majeſtie doth further give leave to all Perſons, who will, to brew and ſell Beere or Ale, when, and as often as they will without reſtraint, they making their Beere, and Ale good and wholeſome, and ſelling the ſame at the rates, and for the prices aforeſaid. And this His Majeſtie commandeth to be duely obſerved at the perill of thoſe who ſhall preſume to offend herein. And whereas ſome complaint hath been, that the common Streames in and about this City, wherewith the Brewers are ſerved with Water, are much more annoyed of late then formerly by the caſting of Dung, and other filth thereinto, to the endangering the health of this City, His Majeſty doth ſtrictly charge, and Command, that all ſuch abuſes either wilfully or negligently committed, be from henceforth forborne. And that they may not eſcape unpuniſhed, His Majeſty doth require, and command *George Thorp* the Water-Bayliffe of the River, and *Iohn Taylor*, joyntly, and ſeverally, to take ſpeciall care for the giving of true Information to His Majeſties Commiſſioners appoynted for the care of his Army, and of this City, of all abuſes tending to the annoyance of the River or Water in or about this City, and by whom they are committed, or by whoſe default, that due puniſhment may be inflicted upon all ſuch offenders. And His Majeſty doth hereby further ſtraitly charge and command all thoſe that doe, and ſhall ſell Ale or Beere, within any the Quarters of His Majeſties Army that they, and every of them, ſell a full Ale quart of Beer or Ale of the ſtrong ſort thereof unto every Souldier in His Majeſties Army for a peny, and not above that rate, and of the ſmaller ſort of Beere and Ale, a Pottle for a peny. And the offenders herein muſt take knowledge, that they ſhall receive ſuch puniſhment, as ſhall be fit to be laid upon ſuch offences, as would be the cauſes of ſo great hurt, and diſorder in the Army. And His Majeſty doth hereby require, and command all Commanders, and Officers in His Army that they, and every of them, imploy their beſt indeavours, that His Majeſties pleaſure herein before ſignified, for ſo much as concerns His Souldiers, be duly executed, and obſerved. *Given at His Maieſties Court at* Oxford *the* Twelfth *day of* June, *in the Nineteenth yeare of His Majeſties Raigne.*

God Save the KING.

Printed at Oxford by LEONARD LICHFIELD, Printer to the Univerſity. 1643.

B.5.5(54)

BY THE KING.

¶ *A Proclamation for the inhibiting all manner of Oathes, other Abuſes and Prophanations by any of His* Majeſties *Army; as likewiſe ſtrictly Commanding the due and conſtant frequenting of the Service of God, by all the Officers and Souldiers of the ſame.*

WHEREAS by the Orders Military eſtabliſhed by Us, for the better Order and Government of Our *Army*, it is in the firſt place ſtrictly commanded (under the penalties therein expreſſed) that no man ſhall preſume to Blaſphem, nor uſe unlawfull Oathes, Execrations, or any Scandalous Acts in derogation of the Honour of God; nor ſhall wilfully abſent themſelves from Sermons, and morning and Evening-Prayers: Notwithſtanding which We have, to Our great Griefe, and high Diſpleaſure, obſerved a generall Liberty taken in the breach of the ſaid Orders, which cannot but provoke Gods Judgements to be powred out upon them, and this Nation. For prevention whereof, We do ſtraitly charge and Command all the reſpective Officers of Our *Army*, to cauſe all Articles eſtabliſhed againſt Blaſphemy, Oathes, Drunkenneſſe, Whoredom, and all other ſcandalous Actions, in derogation of the Service of God; as likewiſe for the neglect of frequenting Divine Service and Sermons, to be duly and ſeverely put in Execution, and to cauſe all perſons offending againſt any of them, to be puniſhed as their offences ſhall deſerve, and the Articles direct, without favour or partiality; as they, or any of them will anſwer the contrary. And to the end the Service of Almighty God may be duely celebrated, (Whereby We muſt expect a bleſſing upon Our Army and their undertakings) Our expreſſe Will and Command is, That the reſpective Chaplaines of the ſeverall Regiments of Our Army duly attend their Callings, and continue with their Regiments duly reading twice every day Divine Service at the head of their reſpective Regiments (all yeelding due reverence according to the Lawes made in that behalfe) at which We require all the Officers and Souldiers of the ſame to be preſent; They to preach to them every Sunday-morning, and to expound ſome part of the Chatechiſme (by Authority ſet forth in the Book of Common-Prayer) in the Afternoon: And to adminiſter the Sacrament of the Lords Supper unto them the firſt Sunday of every Moneth. And that Our Pleaſure herein be not in any ſort neglected, Our Will and Command is, That Doctor *Rives*, and Doctor *Sherwod* the Chaplains Generall of Our Army, inform themſelves of the Severall Chaplaines of the Regiments, and to ſee that every of them perform their Duties, and Our Commands herein expres'd, We expecting an Account from them of the due performance thereof. And that this may be ſpeedily and effectually done, We do hereby give the Chaplaines Generall power to Summon the Chaplaines of Our Army to give them theſe Orders in charge, to require an Account of them, and to inform Us what Obedience is yeelded unto them. Further Our Pleaſure is, That the reſpective Chaplaines of every Regiment, or ſome other perſon appoynted by the Colonell, read publiquely every ſecond Sunday the Military Orders, to the end every Officer, and Souldier, may the better know their Duty towards God, Us, and their Superiours. Theſe Our Commands We require forthwith to be Printed, and publiſhed at the head of every Regiment of Our *Army*, and to be fully obſerved by all both Officers & Souldiers of Our *Army*, as they & every of them will avoyd Our high diſpleaſure for their neglect of all, or any part of them. *Given at Our Court at* Oxford, the Thirteenth *day of* Iune, *in the Nineteenth yeare of Our Raigne.*

God Save the KING.

Printed at Oxford by LEONARD LICHFIELD, Printer to the Univerſity. 1643.

BY THE KING.

¶ *A Proclamation for the reliefe of the Poore ſick and maymed Souldiers of* His Majeſties *Army.*

HIs Majeſty pittying the poor and weak eſtate of ſuch of His Souldiers who are ſick or hurt and maymed, and are for their cure by His Majeſties care diſpoſed into ſeverall parts of this County of *Oxford*, and eſpecially at *Yarnton* in the ſaid County, where they muſt be provided for with Money in ſome extraordinary meaſure, and with ſome change of old Lynnen to ſhift them with; wherein the good and charitable people of the Univerſity and Citty of *Oxford* have already, at His Majeſties deſire, given a good example. But the neceſsity yet continuing, His Majeſty doth in like manner recommend their diſtreſſed eſtate to the Charity of His well diſpoſed Subjects in His County of *Oxford* (not being in the Univerſity or Citty) and Counties of *Berks*, *Buckingham*, and *Gloceſter*, deſiring, that upon publication hereof in their Churches, during the time of Divine Service, they will extend their liberall contribution for their reliefe; and that the ſame be collected by the Churchwardens and Overſeers of the Poore of every ſeverall Pariſh, and by their hands ſent or delivered to Mr *Leonard Bowman* of the Citty of *Oxford* Mercer, appoynted to be the Treaſurer for that purpoſe. And the good Women are alſo deſired to furniſh them with ſuch old linnen as they can ſpare, for ſhifting of the Souldiers and keeping them ſweet and clean, during the time of their Cure. And His Majeſty will take very well the care and liberality of His good Subjects, in this time of need, and God will reward their devotion and Charity. *Given at Hũ* MAJESTIES *Court at* Oxford, *this ſeaventh day of* Iuly, *in the Nineteenth yeare of Hũ Majeſties Raigne.* 1643.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Printed at *Oxford* by LEONARD LICHFIELD, Printer to the Vniverſity. 1643.

E 375 (56)

BY THE KING.

¶ *A Proclamation touching the Counterfeit* Great Seale, *Ordered by the two pretended Houſes of Parliament to be put in uſe.*

WHEREAS by the Lawes and Statutes of this Kingdome, the Counterfeiting of Our Great Seale of *England* is High-Treaſon, and is ſo particularly and expreſſely declared by the Statute made in the five and twentieth yeare of the Raigne of Our Royall Predeceſſor, King *Edward* the Third, which Statute and Declaration was then obtained and aſſented to upon the Petition, and at the inſtance of the Lords and Commons in that Parliament, for the ſafety and ſecurity of themſelves and their Poſterity, in regard of the different opinions before that time touching Treaſon, and what ſhould be ſaid to be Treaſon, and what not: and hath ſince by other ſeverall Acts of Parliament been ratified and approved to be kept and obſerved as the Rule and direction for deciding and determining of Treaſon. And whereas of late a new Great Seale, without Warrant or Authority from Us, and againſt Our Will or Conſent, hath been traiterouſly made, and Counterfeited to the ſimilitude and likeneſſe of Our Great Seale of *England*, and by the two pretended Houſes of Parliament (or by Perſons ſtyling themſelves by the name of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, yet maintaining and upholding Treaſons, Warre, and Rebellion againſt Us, and intolerable oppreſſions upon Our Subjects, to the ruine and deſtruction of this Kingdome and Nation) the ſame is Ordered to be put in uſe, and that Order publiſhed in a printed Paper, intituled, *A Declaration and Ordinance of the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, touching the Great Seale*; wherein it is likewiſe declared by them, That all Letters Patents, Grants, Leaſes, Pardons, and other Acts and things therein mentioned, which have paſſed under Our Great Seale, ſince the time that the ſame was brought unto Us, ſhall be invalid, voyd, and of no effect; and that all and every act or thing, which after the publication of that Ordinance, ſhall paſſe by, or under Our Great Seale, or under any Great Seale (other then what is therein appointed) ſhould be utterly voyd, fruſtrate, and of no effect, uſurping therein to themſelves, and, as much as in them lyes, depriving Us of the meanes of diſpenſation of Our Juſtice, Power, Grace, and Mercy, and of what elſe is in Us to give or conferre, which are Our principall, knowne, and undoubted Rights inherent and belonging only to Our Crowne and Kingly Office. We have therefore thought fit to publiſh this Our Proclamation, thereby to let all Our Subjects know the deep ſenſe We have of this high indignity offered to Us, and the danger which they ſhall incurre by acting, paſſing, clayming, or obeying any thing which ſhall paſſe by, or under that new and Counterfeit Seale, or by colour of the pretended and uſurped authority thereof. And We doe ſtrictly Charge and Command all pretended Committees, and Keepers of the ſaid Counterfeit New great Seale, That they, or any of them, or any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, ſhall not preſume to Seale any Letters Patents, Pardons, Commiſsions, Faculties, Writs, or any other Inſtruments or things whatſoever, with the ſaid

New Counterfeit Great Seale. And We doe hereby farther ſtraitly Charge and Command all Arch-Biſhops, Biſhops, Arch-deacons, Deanes, and their Chancellors, Commiſſaries, and Officialls, and all Judges, Juſtices, Juſtices of Peace, and Commiſſioners of what kind ſoever, and all Sheriffes, Bailiffes, Officers and Miniſters, and all Our Subjects in generall, of what degree, quality, place, office, or Function ſoever they be, that they preſume not in any ſort, either directly, or indirectly, mediately, or immediately, to exerciſe any Juriſdiction, Power, or Authority, Judiciall or Miniſteriall, Eccleſiaſticall or Temporall, or to act, paſſe, claime, doe, or execute, any act, matter, or thing whatſoever, by, or under that new and Counterfeit Great Seale, or by colour or pretence of any intereſt, power, or authority derived from thence, or in any wiſe to give obedience or allowance thereunto, or to any Writs, Commiſsions, Letters-Patents, Grants, Preſentations, Leaſes, Pardons, Faculties, or any other Act or thing whatſoever, which ſhall paſſe by, or under the ſame. And We doe likewiſe Charge and Command all Curſitors, Clearks, Officers, and Miniſters, and all Our Subjects whatſoever, that they in no ſort preſume to write, make, frame, fit, prepare, or preſent any Writs, Commiſsions, Letters-Patents, Grants, Preſentations, Leaſes, Pardons, Faculties, or any other Inſtrument, act, writing, or thing whatſoever, to paſſe under the ſaid Counterfeit Seale, or any way to put the ſame in uſe. And We Require a ready and exact obedience from all Our Subjects to this Our juſt Command, in a matter ſo highly concerning Our Soveraignty, letting them know, that whatſoever ſhall be done to the contrary, will be invalid, and voyd in it ſelfe, and for doing the contrary, they muſt expect to undergoe the higheſt and ſevereſt penalties, forfeitures, and puniſhments, which by the Lawes and Statutes of the Kingdome may be impoſed or inflicted upon them. *Given at Our Court at* OXFORD, *the* 24 *day of* November, *in the Nineteenth yeare of Our Raigne.* 1643.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Printed at *Oxford*, by LEONARD LICHFIELD, Printer to the Univerſity. 1643.

B 5.5(58)

BY THE KING.

¶ *A Proclamation commanding all Debts, Rents, and Mony whatsoever, owing unto Persons that are in Rebellion against His* Majesty, *or residing in places where Garrisons are kept without Commission from His* Majesty, *to be brought into His* Majesties *Receipt at* Oxford.

WHEREAS We have by Our severall Proclamations commanded all Persons who are any wayes indebted unto, and all the severall Tenants of all such Persons who are in Rebellion against Us, or doe assist those who are, to forbeare to pay any Rents or Debts due to the said severall Persons, but to detain the same in their hands; to the end that it may be imployed for the procuring and maintaining the Peace of the Kingdom: And whereas We have dayly experience, how all Persons of known Affection and Loyalty to Us, have their Estates seized, and their Goods, Rents, and Debts taken, by order of the pretended Houses of Parliament, and their Committees, or by the power and violence of other Rebells, in obedience to their unjust Commands; and on the other side, that the said Rebells and their adherents, finde means to receive their Rents, Debts and other Monies owing to them from Persons inhabiting and residing in Cities and Townes within Our obedience: We doe once more require all Persons whatsoever, upon their Allegiance, not to presume to pay any Rents or Debts, which now are, or hereafter shall grow due to any Persons who are in Rebellion, or to any Inhabitant of the Cities of *London* or *Westminster*, or any other City or Towne, in which there is a Garrison kept without Commission granted from Us. But if it shall fall out that any Person who hath preserved his Duty and Loyalty to Us, and is inhabiting within any of the places aforesaid, shall any way suffer by these Our Commands, We will take speciall care in the behalfe of such Person, that this Our Proclamation shall be no prejudice to him or them. And We doe farther Will and Command all such Persons who stand indebted by Obligation, Morgage, or any other speciality, to any of the Persons aforesaid, that they pay the said debts, and summes of Monies, so due, and owing by them, into Our Receipt at *Oxford*, within forty daies after the publishing this Our Proclamation; for the which they shall receive a discharge and Receipt, and We promise to save them harmelesse for the same. And for their better encouragement to obey Us in these Our just commands, We doe hereby promise to all such Persons, who shall, within the time aforesaid, bring and pay into Our said Receipt, any summes of Mony due and owing by him to any of the persons aforesaid, that is, to any Person in Rebellion against Us, or to any Inhabitant or other Person, who is resident in Our Cities of *London* or *Westminster*, or in any City or Towne in Rebellion against Us; such Person shall be allowed a third part of what is so due and owing by him, and upon the payment of the other two parts, We will save him harmelesse, and keep him indemnified from the said whole debt. And whosoever shall discover to Our Lord Treasurer, or Chancellor of Our Exchequer for the time being, any such Debts or summes of Mony owing to any such Person as aforesaid, and shall be an effectuall meanes whereby the same may be recovered to Our use, every such Person shall receive a fourth part of all such debts so by him discovered, and shall furthermore performe a very acceptable service to Us. *Given at Our City of* Oxford *this tenth day of* December, *in the Nineteenth yeare of Our Raigne.* 1643.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Printed at *Oxford*, by Leonard Lichfield, Printer to the University. 1643.

3 : 5 (59)

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation for the Aſſembling the Members of both Houſes at Oxford, upon occaſion of the Invaſion by the Scots.

WHEREAS We did by Our Proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of *June* laſt, upon due conſideration of the miſeries of this Kingdom, and the true cauſe thereof, warne all Our good Subjects no longer to be miſled by the Votes, Orders, and pretended Ordinances of One or Both Houſes, by reaſon the Members do not enjoy the Freedom and Liberty of Parliament, which appeares by ſeverall inſtances of Force and Violence, and by the courſe of their proceedings mentioned in Our ſaid Proclamation, and ſeverall of Our Declarations: ſince which time Our Subjects of *Scotland* have made great and Warlike preparations to enter and invade this Kingdome with an Army, and have already actually invaded the ſame, by poſſeſſing themſelves, by force of Armes, of Our Towne of *Barwick*, upon pretence that they are invited thereunto by the deſires of the two Houſes; the which as we doubt not all Our good Subjects of this Kingdome will look upon as the moſt inſolent Act of Ingratitude and diſloyalty, and to the apparent breach of the late Act of Pacification ſo ſolemnly made between the Kingdomes, and is indeed no other then a deſigne of Conqueſt, and to impoſe new Lawes upon this Nation, they not ſo much as pretending the leaſt provocation or violation from this Kingdom: ſo We are moſt aſſured that the Major part of both Houſes of Parliament doe from their ſoules abhorre the leaſt thought of introducing that Forraigne Power, to encreaſe and make deſperate the miſeries of their unhappy Country. And therefore that it may appeare to all the world how far the Major part of both Houſes is from ſuch Actions of Treaſon & diſloyalty, and how groſſely thoſe few Members remaining at *Weſtminſter* have and do impoſe upon Our People, We do Will and require ſuch of the Members of both Houſes, as well thoſe who haue been by the Faction of the Malignant Party expelled for performing their duty to Us, and into whoſe roomes no Perſons have been ſince choſen by their Country, as the reſt who have been driven thence, and all thoſe who being conſcious of their want of Freedom, now ſhall be willing to withdraw from that Rebellious City, to aſſemble themſelves together at Our City of *Oxford*, on Munday the twenty ſecond day of *January*, where care ſhall be taken for their ſeverall Accommodations, and fit places appointed for their meeting, and where all Our good Subjects ſhall ſee how willing We are to receive Advice for the Preſervation of the Religion, Lawes and ſafety of the Kingdome, and, as farre as in Us lyes, to reſtore it to its former Peace and Security (Our chiefe and only end) from thoſe whom they have truſted, though We cannot receive it in the place where We appointed. And for the better encouragement of thoſe Members of either Houſe to reſort to Us, who may be conſcious to themſelves of having juſtly incurred Our diſpleaſure by ſubmitting to, or concurring in unlawfull actions; And that all the World may ſee how willing and deſirous We are to forget the Injuries & Indignities offered to Us, and by an Union of Engliſh hearts, to prevent the laſting miſeries which this Forraigne Invaſion muſt bring upon this Kingdome, We doe offer a free and Generall Pardon to all the Members of either Houſe, who ſhall at, or before the ſaid twenty ſecond day of *Ianuary* appeare at Our City of *Oxford*, and deſire the ſame, without Exceptions: which conſidering the manifeſt Treaſons committed againſt Us, and the condition We are now in, improved by Gods wonderfull bleſſing to a better degree then We have enjoyed at any time ſince theſe Diſtractions, is the greateſt inſtance of Princely and Fatherly Care of Our People that can be expreſſed, and which Malice it ſelfe cannot ſuggeſt to proceed from any other ground. And therefore We hope, and are confident, that all ſuch who upon this Our gratious Invitation will not returne to their duty and Allegiance, ſhall be no more thought Promoters of the Religion, Lawes and Liberty of the Kingdome (which this way may be, without doubt, ſetled and ſecured) but Perſons engaged from the beginning, out of their owne Pride, Malice, and Ambition, to bring confuſion and deſolation up[on] their Country, and to that purpoſe (having long ſince contrived the Deſigne) to invite and joyne with a Forraigne Nation to ruine and extinguiſh their owne, and ſhall accordingly be purſued as the moſt deſperate and malitious Enemies of the Kingdome. And Our Pleaſure is, That this Our Proclamation be read in all Churches and Chappells within this Our Kingdome, and Dominion of *Wales*. *Given at Our Court at* OXFORD, *the* 22th *day of* December, *in the Nineteenth yeare of Our Reigne.* 1643.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Printed at *Oxford*, by LEONARD LICHFIELD, Printer to the Univerſity. 1643.

O P

By the Protector.

A PROCLAMATION

Of the PEACE made between this Common-wealth, and *France.*

OLIVER Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. Whereas by the blessing of God, We have, with the advice of Our Council, Made and Concluded a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Amity between this Commonwealth on the one part, and France on the other, their Lands, Cities, Towns, Dominions, Territories, Places, and People, by Sea, Land, fresh-Waters, and elsewhere; And whereas by the said Treaty of Peace all Acts of Hostility are to cease on both sides immediately after publication therof, as well upon ŷ Sea, as at Land, Rivers, & Fresh-Waters, and whatever shall be taken by the one from the other after the said Publication, shall well and truly be restored; And all Letters of Marque and Reprisal to be recalled and made void. We have thought fit to make Publication, as We do by these presents, of the aforesaid Treaty and Agreement; and do hereby strictly charge and require all person and persons, of what degree, quality and condition they, or any of them be, belonging to this Common-wealth, to take notice therof, and conform themselves accordingly. And in further performance of the said Treaty on Our part, We do by these presents require and enjoin all Ships of War, and others belonging to the State, or particular persons set forth upon private Commissions, or otherwise, to observe the said Agreement. And to the end none may pretend ignorance thereof, the Commissioners of the Admiralty are hereby required to give effectual notice of the premisses to all the ships of War of this Commonwealth, either at Sea or in Port. And the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty are also by virtue of these presents forthwith to call in, upon their several Securities given in that Court, all such Ships as have been set forth upon private Commissions against any of the people or Subjects of France.

Given at *Whitehall* this 20. day of *November* 1655.

Printed and Published by His Highness Special Commandment.

London, Printed by *Henry Hills* and *John Field*, Printers to His Highness,
MDCLV.

B.J 5 (61)

C R

BY THE KING.

¶ *A Proclamation for the ſpeedy clearing of Lodgings for Accommodation of the Members of both Houſes, ſummoned to aſſemble in* Oxford, *the Two and twentieth day of this inſtant Moneth of* Ianuary.

WHEREAS by Our Proclamation of the Twenty ſecond day of *December* laſt, We did for the important reaſons therein expreſſed, give Order for Aſſembling the Members of both Houſes of Parliament at *Oxford*, upon occaſion of the intended Invaſion of this Kingdom by the *Scots*: And therein promiſed to give Order that Care ſhould be taken for their ſeverall Accommodations here, whereof now the difficulty is repreſented to Us, in reſpect both the ſeverall Lodgings in the Colledges and Halls, and throughout the City are found filled with Lodgers, many whereof are taken up by Perſons who have neither dependance on Us, Our deare Conſort the QUEENE, nor Our Sonnes the Prince and Duke of *Yorke*, nor relation to Our Army, but are forced hither from their owne Inhabitations, by the Inſolency and Tyranny of the Rebells, and ſo are compelled to ſhelter themſelves under Our Protection: which Caſe (belonging truly to many, though not to all) We much commiſerate, and doe look upon ſuch Perſons, not only as ſufferers, but as Perſons whoſe Loyalty occaſions much of the Rebells malice againſt them, ſo that were We not led thereunto by Neceſsity, We ſhould in no wiſe give the leaſt interruption to their ſtay here. But ſince the Calling of this Aſſembly is ſo neceſſary, and is grounded upon ſo publick Conſiderations, We cannot avoyd it. And therefore doe hereby peremptorily Command, That all Perſons, who are at preſent Lodged in this Univerſity, and City of *Oxford*, who are here only for Protection, be, before Friday next, removed out of their ſaid Lodgings here, and ſuch Members of both Houſes as are by Our ſaid Proclamation ſummoned hither, be placed therein. Nevertheleſſe Our Intention is, and We doe hereby give them to underſtand, that when they ſhall expreſſe to what other place within Our Obedience they will remove, be it in what Garriſon Town ſoever, they ſhall receive Recommendations from Us, to the Governours of Our ſaid Townes or Places they will remove unto, To the end, that according to their Qualities, they may be there conveniently lodged and provided for. And Our further ſtrict Pleaſure is, That all Commanders, Officers, and Souldiers, who by their Commands here, are to have Lodgings in this City, be Lodged in no other Quarters, but thoſe aſsigned unto the Souldiery. And all other Officers and Souldiers, who having Command in any other place, doe keep Lodgings in this City, that they be removed to their Quarters where their Command is. And We referre it to the Chancellour of this Our Univerſity, that all ſuch Scholars, as he ſhall think fit, may be ſent home, and otherwiſe provided for. And in reſpect the time appointed for the Aſſembly is ſo nigh at hand, We require the Chancellour of this Our Univerſity, and the Governour of this Our City, to perform this Our Pleaſure with all ſpeed. And Our ſeverall Harbingers are hereby required to take notice thereof, and to perform their Offices accordingly, and hereof not to faile. *Given at Our Court at* OXFORD, *the* 15th *day of* January, 1643.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Printed at *Oxford*, by LEONARD LICHFIELD, Printer to the Univerſity. 1643.

62

B

B. 5. 5(62)

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation touching the Exciſe layd by the Advice of the Lords and Commons of Parliament Aſſembled at Oxford.

WHEREAS by the advice of the Lords and Commons of Parliament Aſſembled at *Oxford*, We have laid and ſet an Exciſe upon ſeverall Wares and Commodities; And have awarded ſeverall Commiſsions under Our Great Seale of *England*, for the Levying, Collecting, and Gathering of the ſaid Excile, according to ſuch Articles, Inſtructions, Rates and Values, as are contained, ſet downe, and expreſſed, in Schedules annexed to Our ſaid Commiſſions: which We have cauſed, or ſhall forthwith cauſe to be publiſhed in Print; Whereby the grounds and reaſons of laying and ſetling of the ſaid Exciſe, the imployment of the Monies to be raiſed thereby for the preſent maintenance of Our Armies in the time of this Rebellion, and the Limitations and Proviſions for qualifying, determining, and utter aboliſhing of the ſaid Exciſe hereafter will fully appeare. We have therefore thought fit to publiſh this Our Proclamation, and doe hereby Order, Appoynt and Declare, That the payment of the ſaid Exciſe, ſhall beginne and be accounted, as well by Our Commiſsioners and Officers intruſted, as by all others concerned therein, from the Twenty ſixt day of this inſtant Moneth of *April*, in the Twentieth yeare of Our Reigne, to be Ordered and Collected in ſuch manner, and to be imployed for ſuch purpoſes, and to have continuance for ſuch time only, as is limited and expreſſed in Our ſaid Commiſsions, and the Articles and Inſtructions annexed to them, and no otherwiſe. And We doe hereby require all Our Subjects whatſoever, within the limits of Our ſaid Commiſsions reſpectively, to conforme themſelves thereunto; Letting them hereby know, that whatſoever is mentioned or ſpecified in Our ſaid Commiſsions, or the Articles annexed to them, touching the qualifying, determining, or utter aboliſhing of the ſaid Exciſe for future times, ſhall on Our part be inviolably obſerved. And We doe hereby ſtraitly Charge and Command all Officers, Commanders and Souldiers of Our Armies and Garriſons, and likewiſe all Majors, Sheriffes, Bayliffes, Conſtables, and other Officers whatſoever, within their ſeverall and reſpective limits, to be ayding and aſsiſting, as occaſion ſhall require, to Our Commiſsioners, and the Subſtitutes, Deputies and Miniſters to be nominated or appoynted by them by vertue of Our ſaid Commiſsions, in the levying, collecting, and gathering of the ſaid Exciſe, according to the Tenor of Our ſaid Commiſsions and Inſtructions annexed, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perills. *Given at Our Court at* Oxford, *the* 24th *day of* April, *in the Twentieth yeare of Our Reigne.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Printed at Oxford, *by* Leonard Lichfield, *Printer to the Univerſity*, 1644.

B 5 5(63)

C R

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation prohibiting the aſſeſsing collecting or paying any Weekly Taxes, and Seizing or Sequeſtring the Rents or Eſtates of Our good Subjects, by colour of any Orders or pretended Ordinances of one or both Houſes of Parliament.

WHEREAS diverſe Orders or pretended Ordinances have been contrived in the name of one or both Houſes of Parliament, for taxing Our Subjects and leavying Monyes to ſupport the Rebellion; All which and all other waies of impoſing upon our People, to whatſoever intent or purpoſe, without (Our Royall aſſent) are cleerly unlawfull, and unwarrantable, and ſo by ſeverall Proclamations and otherwiſe have been declared by Vs, And We doe hereby declare the ſame unto all Our good Subjects; and in particular by Our Proclamation of the eight of *March* laſt, We did forbid (amongſt other things) the Aſſeſſing, Collecting, and paying the weekly Taxe impoſed upon Our Subjects, and their Eſtates by one of the ſaid pretended Orders or Ordinances, (which in three Months exceedeth the Summe of the great Subſidie of 400000l.) And nevertheleſſe We are given to underſtand the ſame is forceably levyed, and by Colour thereof diverſe of Our good Subjects impriſoned, and diſtrained, and great Violence, Spoyle, Rapine, and Plundring committed upon them, and their Eſtates, in diverſe Counties and Places of this Our Kingdom; And that by another pretended Ordinance, the whole eſtates reall and perſonall of diverſe of Our Subjects, moſt of them not named, but deſcribed, and diſtinguiſhed by marks of Loyalty, are ordained to be Seized and Sequeſtred for maintaining a Warre againſt Vs, and their Tenants diſcharged of their Rents, and protected againſt forfeitures, penalties, and dammage, with other clauſes, importing power to diſſolve Contracts, and make and marre Lawes at Pleaſure, which We are informed is alſo endeavoured to be executed; And all which (whatſoever is pretended) doe tend apparantly to the Deſtruction of Vs, and Our Poſterity, (whoſe lives have been attempted to be taken away,) the ſubverſion of the Eſtabliſhed Proteſtant Religion, the Lawes of the Land, and Liberties and Propertyes of Our Subjects, and the utter Ruine of Our whole Kingdoms. We doe therefore ſtrictly charge and Command all Our loving Subjects whatſoever, not to ſubmit to the ſaid pretended Orders and Ordinances, or any of them, or to the weekly Taxes impoſed as aforeſaid, Or to any ſuch Seiſures or Sequeſtrations as aforeſaid, nor to preſume to be aſſiſtant thereunto, by Aſſeſſing, Taxing, Levying by diſtreſſe, or otherwiſe, or Collecting any ſuch weekly Taxes, or making any ſuch Seiſures or Sequeſtrations, or by information or produceing books of Accompt, or Rentalls, or by any other waies or meanes giving any intelligence of any ſuch Eſtates reall or perſonall, or values thereof, But to their utmoſt Power to reſiſt all ſuch Acts of injuſtice, and Violence. And We doe hereby command the Tenants and Debtors of all Our Subjects, whoſe Eſtates are intended to be ſo ſeiſed, and ſequeſtred, To pay their Rents and Debts to their Landlords and Creditors, notwitſtanding ſuch ſeiſure or ſequeſtration. And We doe further prohibit all perſons, as well Aliens as Denizens, That they preſume not to intermeddle in the buying, receiving or diſpoſing the Goods or Cattell of any of Our Subjects, that ſhall be ſeiſed, ſequeſtred, diſtrained, or taken from them by pretence of the ſaid Orders, or Ordinances for ſuch weekly Taxes, or ſuch ſeiſures or ſequeſtrations as aforeſaid, or otherwiſe plundred. All which doth tend to the aid, and aſſiſtance of a Warre againſt Vs, which by the known Lawes of the land are Acts of high Treaſon; And We doe declare, and publiſh, That to adhere to Our enemies giving them aid and Comfort, is high Treaſon nominally declared by the Statute of the 25. of *Edward* the third, and that We intend to give order for ſeizing the Eſtates of ſuch as ſhall Rebelliouſly diſobey Vs herein, to the intent they may remaine in ſafe Cuſtody, untill the Offenders can be brought to Legall Tryall, which ſhall ſpeedily proceed as they ſhall be apprehended, and delivered into the hands of Iuſtice; And We doe hereby will and Command, the Tenants and Debtors of thoſe, who ſhall execute, or be aſſiſting unto, or ſhall voluntarily ſubmit unto the ſaid Orders or Ordinances for the ſaid weekly Taxes, or ſuch ſeizures, or ſequeſtrations as aforeſaid, That they not only forbear to pay their Rents, or Debts, but detain the ſame towards the maintenance of the Peace of the Counties, and Reparation of ſuch as have ſuffered by the violence of the Army in Rebellion againſt Vs: Such courſe being already taken againſt ſuch as have according to their Alleagiance aſſiſted Vs; and as We have declared, That whoſoever ſhould looſe his life in this Our defence, the Wardſhip of his Heire ſhould be granted by Vs, without Rent or Fine, ſo on the other ſide, we doe publiſh, and declare, That whoſoever ſhall execute or be aſſiſting to, or voluntarily ſhall ſubmit unto the ſaid Orders, or Ordinances ſhall receive no benefit by Our Inſtructions of Grace, But We will be fully anſwered to the utmoſt which ſhall be due to Vs by Law, and diſpoſe of ſuch Wardſhips as ſhall ſeem beſt to Vs. Willing and commanding all Sheriffes, Majors, Bailiffes, Iuſtices of Peace, Conſtables, and other Our Officers, and loving Subjects whatſoever, upon their Alleagiance, and the ſevereſt paines that by the Law may be inflicted upon them, not only to obey and obſerve carefully theſe Our Commands, but to be aiding and aſſiſting to the utmoſt of their power, to all ſuch Perſons as ſhall require their Aſſiſtance or Protection in this behalfe, and to reſiſt and repell by force of Armes, all ſuch as ſhall oppoſe this Our Legall Command. And Our Will and Command is, That this Our Proclamation be read in all Churches and Chappells in this Our Kingdom. *Given at Our Court at* OXFORD, *the ſeventh day of* April, *in the nineteenth Yeare of Our Raigne.*

God Save the KING.

Printed at Oxford by LEONARD LICHFIELD, Printer to the Univerſity. 1643.

England Pro-lamations II
B. 5(64)
/34

By the King.

¶ A Proclamation for Adiourning the Terme.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie, finding that the Infection of the Plague is at this preſent diſperſed and ſcattered, aſwell into ſeuerall Pariſhes of the Citie of London, as into ſundry other parts of the Kingdome, and now lately come into ſeuerall houſes of the Citie of Weſtminſter, ſome of them not farre from the place where the Courts of Juſtice are vſually holden; And foreſeeing, that if the generall reſort, and concourſe of people from all parts of the Kingdome to Weſtminſter, for the occaſions of the next Terme, ſhould be continued in the ordinary courſe, the ſame might bee an occaſion of further diſperſing the ſayd Infection, aſwell in the ſaid Cities of London and Weſtminſter, as in other places, eſpecially in the Through-fare Townes, which yet (by Gods mercie) ſtand free; And hoping that by the deferring and putting off the buſineſſe of the next Terme of S. Michael, for ſome of the firſt Returnes thereof, and thereby keeping the Sicke from the whole, till the coldneſſe of the yeere come further on, may (by Gods bleſſing) bee a good meane to preuent the further ſpreading of that Contagion, whereby his Maieſtie, the Queene, and Prince, may afterwards with more ſafety come & abide at their vſuall places of Reſidence & acceſſe, and his Subiects, aſwell for their Suits in Law, as for their Trade and Commerce, reſort to the ſayd Cities of London and Weſtminſter, Is therefore of his eſpeciall fauour and Princely goodnes, reſolued to Adiourne the ſayd Terme of S. Michael, (That is to ſay) in, and from the Vtas thereof, vnto the fourth Returne of the ſayd Terme, called Menſe Michaelis next comming, which his Maieſtie ſignifieth to all his louing Subiects of this his Realme, to the intent that they and euery of them, who haue cauſe or commandement to appeare in any of his Highneſſe Courts at Weſtminſter, in, or at any day or time from and after the ſayd Vtas of S. Michael, may tarry at their dwellings, or where their buſineſſe otherwiſe ſhall lye, without reſorting to any of the ſaid Courts for that cauſe before the ſayd Returne of Menſe Michaelis next comming; And that without danger of forfeiture, penaltie, or contempt to bee incurred towards his Maieſtie in that behalfe.

And nevertheleſſe His Maieſties pleaſure is, that two of his Juſtices (that is to ſay) of either Bench one, ſhall the firſt day of the ſaid Terme of S. Michael, called Octabis Michaelis, according to the ancient order of the Lawes keepe the Eſſoynes of the ſaid Octabis Michaelis. At which Vtas of S. Michael Writs of Adiournement ſhall be directed to the ſaid Juſtices, giuing them authoritie to Adiourne the ſaid Terme of S. Michael from the Vtas thereof, vntill the ſaid fourth Returne of Menſe Michaelis (as aforeſaid.) And the ſaid Adiournement ſhall be made in the firſt day of the ſaid Vtas, commonly called the day of Eſſoynes.

And further his Maieſties pleaſure is, that all matters, Cauſes and Suites depending in any of his other Courts, betweene party and party, aſwell in His Highnes Courts of Chancery, Starchamber and Exchequer, as in the Courts of Wards and Liueries, Duchy of Lancaſter, and Court of Requeſts ſhall haue continuance, and the parties ſhall haue day from the date of theſe preſents, vntill the ſaid fourth Returne, as before is ſaid.

Prouided alwayes, and His Maieſties Pleaſure and Commandement is, That all Collectors, Receiuers, Sheriffes and other Accomptants, and all other perſons that ſhould or ought to accompt or pay any ſumme or ſummes of money in any of His Maieſties Courts of Exchequer, Court of Wards and Liueries, and of his Duchy of Lancaſter, or in any of them, or to enter into any Accompt in any of the ſaid Courts, ſhall repayre vnto the accuſtomed places at Weſtminſter where His Highneſſe hath appointed ſuch Officers and Miniſters, as for that purpoſe His Maieſtie hath thought expedient, and there to pay and doe in euery behalfe, as though no ſuch Proclamation of Adiournement had beene had or made.

And his Highneſſe further pleaſure and Commandement is, That all Sheriffes ſhall returne their Writts and Proces againſt all ſuch Accomptants and Debtors, at the dayes therein appointed. And if any perſon or perſons who ought to Accompt or pay any ſumme or ſummes of money to His Maieſtie in any of the Courts and places aforeſaid, doe make default therein, That then his Highneſſe Writts and Proceſſe ſhall be awarded againſt them, and duly ſerued and Returned by the Sheriffes and other Officers, as the ſame ſhould haue been if this preſent Proclamation had not beene made. And if any Sheriffe or other Officer ſhall make default, or bee negligent in Seruing, Executing, or Returning of any the Writts or Proceſſe aforeſaid, That then euery ſuch Sheriffe and other Officer ſhall incurre ſuch paines and penalties as by the ſaid Courts, or any of them ſhall bee Taxed and Aſſeſſed; willing and commanding all and euery his Maieſties Sheriffes, Officers, Miniſters and Subiects to whom it doth or ſhall appertaine to obſerue and keepe their Aſſemblies and Apparances with all their Returnes and Certificates in his Highneſſe ſaid Courts at Weſtminſter, in Menſe Michaelis next comming, then and there to be holden and kept, and there to doe their Offices and Duties in euery behalfe, in like manner and forme, as they ſhould or ought to haue done if this preſent Proclamation had not beene had or made, as thy will anſwere to the contrarie at their perils.

And further His moſt Excellent Maieſtie, vpon the ſame reaſons, and out of the ſame prouident care to take away all other occaſions of needleſſe reſort and concourſe in this time of danger, doth hereby ſtraitly charge and command that no perſon or perſons vpon pretence of ſeeking helpe or Cure of the diſeaſe commonly called The Kings Euill, doe preſume or attempt to come to His Maieſties Court, or to the Cities of London or Weſtminſter for that purpoſe before Palme Sunday next comming, vpon paine of His Maieſties high diſpleaſure, his Maieſtie

hereby declaring himselfe, that his resolution is not to sit for healing vntill after that day; And therefore his Maiestie doeth further charge and command all his Officers and Ministers to whom the same may appertaine to make stay of all such as shall be comming against this his Royall Commandement, and returne them backe to the places from whence they came, with such condigne punishment for their misdemeanour, as they shall thinke fit.

And lastly, because his Maiestie hath obserued, that diuers Noblemen, Knights, and other persons of qualitie, haue beene accustomed towards the Winter season, to giue ouer their House-keeping and hospitality in the Countrey where they dwell, and to come vp and liue or soiourne at London or Westminster, or other Cities and Townes; A thing which hath beene vsually forbidden, not onely in the times of the late Queene ELIZABETH, and of his Maiesties Father (of blessed memorie,) but in the times of other his Royall Predecessors, and is of very euill consequence, the Winter time being a time when the Countrey hath most need of their Residence and keeping amongst their Neighbours, and attending the publique Seruices and occasions thereof, but aboue all other times, is not to bee permitted in times of Infection and Dearth; His Maiesties expresse pleasure and Will is, and hee doth hereby straitly charge and command (for the reasons and considerations aforesayd) That they continue at their vsuall dwellings and habitations in the Countrey for the Winter season now comming, without remooving themselues and their Families from the places of their abode to London or Westminster, or other Cities and great Townes, sauing that such as for attending their Suits in Law, or other iust cause shall bee occasioned thereunto, may come vp to London or Westminster, leauing their Families in the Countrey, and to returne againe thither after their businesse dispatched, aswell to auoyd their owne danger, as to be a comfort and releefe to such of their poore Neighbours as shall stand in neede thereof; And if they haue any place of authority, (as being Iustices of Peace, or other Officers) to take due care aswell for preuenting the further spreading of the Plague, as to see that the Markets be well serued with Corne and prouisions at reasonable Rates and Prices: All which his Maiesty straitly chargeth and commandeth to bee duely obserued by all such whom the same shall any way concerne, vpon paine of his Maiesties high displeasure, and of such further punishment, as by the Lawes, or his Maiesties Royall Prerogatiue may bee inflicted vpon them, for contemning or disobeying this his Maiesties Commandement at their perils.

Giuen at his Maiesties Court at Wansted, the ninth day of September, 1630. in the sixt yeere of his Maiesties Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God saue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie: and by the Assignes of
Iohn Bill. M.D C.XXX.

65

K. England
Parliament

Thurſday, March 1ſt 1659.

Ordered by the Parliament,

That the ſeveral Commiſsioners for the Aſſeſsments, in the ſeveral Counties, Cities, and Burroughs of this Common-Wealth, do take ſpecial Care to put the Act, Entituled, An Act for an Aſſeſsment of One hundred thouſand pounds by the Moneth, upon *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, for ſix Moneths, in ſpeedy and effectual Execution; And that the Members of Parliament, Who ſerve for the Reſpective Counties, Cities, and Burroughs, do ſend down this Order into the Reſpective Counties, Cities, and Burroughs; And that this Order be Printed and Publiſhed.

THOMAS St NICHOLAS,
Clerk of the Parliament.

LONDON, Printed by *John Streater*, and *John Macock*, Printers to the Parliament, 1659.

Ord.ᵉ of Parliam.ᵗ
1.ᵒ March 1659.

A

DECLARATION

OF THE

PARLIAMENT

Assembled at WESTMINSTER.

Whereas the Parliament of this Commonwealth having, through the eminent favour and mercy of God, sate many years in the performance of the Trust reposed in them by the people, whose Representatives they are; and being in the prosecution of that duty assembled in Parliament at Westminster upon the 20th day of April 1653. were then interrupted and forced out of the House from that time until this present day.

And whereas the Officers of the Army raised by this Parliament, calling to minde that the same Parliament, consisting of the Members which continued to sit until the 20th of April 1653. were Asserters of the good Old Cause, and had a special presence of God with them, and were signally blessed in that Work, did adjudge it their duty (the desires of many good people concurring with them therein) to invite the aforesaid Members to return to the exercise and discharge of their Trust, as before the said 20th of April 1653

And for the effecting thereof, the Lord Lambert, with divers other Officers of the Army, in the name of the Lord Fleetwood and Councel of Officers of the Army, did upon the 6th day of May 1659. resort unto the Speaker of the said Parliament, and in the presence of many of the said Members of Parliament presented a Declaration, containing their earnest desire, that the Parliament, consisting of those Members who continued to sit since the year 1648. until the 20th of April 653. would return to the exercise and discharge of their Trust, promising their readiness in their places, as became them, to yield their utmost assistance to them to sit in safety, for improving the present opportunity for setling and securing the Peace and Freedom of this Commonwealth Praying for the presence and blessing of God upon their endeavours.

Whereupon the Speaker, with the aforesaid Members of Parliament, resolved to meet at Westminster the next morning, giving notice to others of their fellow Members of such their intention: And accordingly the Speaker, with the said Members, being assembled at Westminster the 7th of May 1659. found it a duty incumbent on them, not to neglect this opportunity, which the Wonderful and (as they hope) the gracious Providence of God hath held forth unto them, for the prosecution of what yet remains, of their great Trust.

All which the Parliament taking into their consideration, do Declare, That they are resolved (through the gracious assistance of Almighty God) to apply themselves to the faithful discharge of the Trust reposed in them, and to endeavour the Settlement of this Commonwealth upon such a Foundation, as may Assert, Establish and Secure the Property and Liberties of the People in reference unto all, both as Men and as Christians, and that Without a single Person, Kingship or House of Peers: And shall vigorously endeavour the carrying on of Reformation so much desired, and so often declared for, to the end there may be a Godly and faithful Magistracy and Ministry upheld and maintained in these Nations, to the glory and praise of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the reviving and making glad the hearts of the upright in the Land.

Saturday the 7th of *May* 1659.

Ordered by the Parliament, That this Declaration be forthwith Printed and Published.

JO. PHELPES
Clerk of the Parliament pro tempore.

LONDON,

Printed by JOHN FIELD, and are to be sold at the seven Stars in *Fleetstreet* over against *Dunstans* Church, 1659.

Declaration of parliam^t
7th May 1659.

Acts Parl: and
Parl: pro: 1659.

The Names of those that sate
may 7 & 9. 1659, as on^r Print
sets them down, Nemolins p 74.

m^r Wm Lenthall Speaker
› Henry Martin
L Monson
m^r Chaloner
› m^r Strangham
Sr. Athins
› Sr. Harrington
› Tho. Scot
› Cornel Holland
Sr Arthur Haslrigge
Sr Henry Vane
Sr Gabriel Harrington
m^r Whitlock
m^r Prideaux
m^r Lisle
› Col Ludlow
m^rs. Oldisworth
› John Jones
› Wm Pierpoint
› Col White
Henry Neale
› m^r Fox
m^r Weston
m^r Brewster
Col Bennet
Serg^t Wild
m^r Goodwin
m^r Lovetgrove
Col Ingoldsby
› m^r Playters
m^r Godd
Col Edm^d Ludnam
Col Bingham
Col Ayres
› m^r Smith
August Skinner
e. › m^r Downs
m^r Dove
John Lenthall
Serg^t Salway
John Corbett
Col: Walton.
17.

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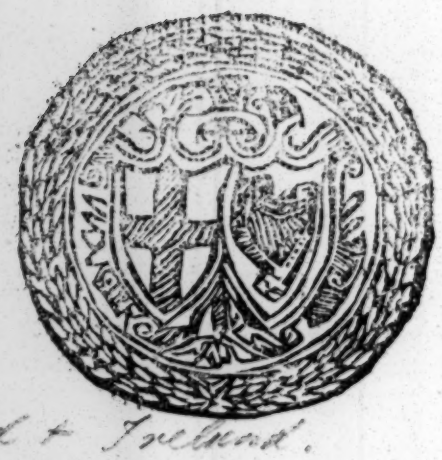

K. England. Scotland & Ireland.
Commonwealth. Parliament.

Tuesday, July 26. 1659.

Ordered by the Parliament,

THat Wednesday the 31 of Auguſt 1659. be ſet apart for a day of Solemn Faſting and Humiliation throughout England, Scotland and Ireland. And the good People of this Nation are hereby invited to joyn in this Duty, and to humble themſelves for the great Provocations and Sins that are committed againſt God, and to ſeek the Bleſſing of God upon the Counſels and Affairs of this Commonwealth.

THO. St NICHOLAS,
Clerk of the Parliament.

Reſolved by the Parliament,

THat this Vote be Printed, and Publiſhed in the reſpective Cities, Boroughs, Towns, Pariſhes and Places throughout *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

THO. St NICHOLAS,
Clerk of the Parliament.

London, Printed by JOHN FIELD, Printer to the Parliament.
And are to be ſold at the ſeven Stars in *Fleetſtreet*, over againſt *Dunſtans* Church, 1659.

D. Ho. of parliam. for a Fast
26. July, 1659.

B.T.5(68)

His Majesties Message sent to both Houses of Parliament. January 20. 1641.

His Majestie perceiving the manifold distractions which are now in this Kingdom, which cannot but bring great inconvenience, and mischiefs to this Whole Government; In which, as his Majestie is most chiefly interessed, so he holds himself by many Reasons most obliged to do What in him lyes, for the preventing thereof; Though he might justly expect (as most proper for the duty of Subjects) that Propositions for the remedies of these Evils, ought rather to come to Him, then from Him; yet his fatherly care of all his people being such, That he will rather lay by any particular respect of his own Dignity, then that any time should be lost for prevention of these threatning Evils, which cannot admit the delayes of the ordinary proceedings in Parliament; doth think fit to make this ensuing Proposition to both Houses of Parliament:

That they will with all speed fall into a serious consideration of all those particulars, which they shall hold necessary, as well for the upholding and maintaining of his Majesties just and Regall Authority, and for the setling of his Revenue: As for the present and future establishment of their Privileges; The free and quiet enjoying of their Estates and Fortunes; The Liberties of their Persons; The Security of the true Religion now professed in the Church of England; And the setling of Ceremonies, in such a manner as may take away all just offence. Which when they shall have digested, and composed into one entire body, that so his Majestie and themselves may be able to make the more clear Judgement of them; it shall then appear by What his Majestie shall do, how far he hath been from intending or designing any of those things, Which the too great Fears and Jealousies of some Persons seem to apprehend; And how ready he will be to equall and exceed the greatest Examples of the most indulgent Princes in their Acts of Grace and Favour to their People. So that if all the present Distractions (which so apparantly threaten the ruine of this Kingdom) do not (by the blessing of Almighty God) end in an happy and blessed Accommodation; His Majestie will then be ready to call Heaven and Earth, God and Man to witnesse, that it hath not failed on his part.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majesty: And by the Assignes of John Bill. 1641.

B.J.5(68)

32

England — Misc P.D. II Charles I

His Majesties Message sent to both Houses of Parliament. January 20. 1641.

His Majestie perceiving the manifold distractions which are now in this Kingdom, which cannot but bring great inconvenience, and mischiefs to this Whole Government; In which, as his Majestie is most chiefly interessed, so he holds himself by many Reasons most obliged to do What in him lyes, for the preventing thereof; Though he might justly expect (as most proper for the duty of Subjects) that Propositions for the remedies of these Evils, ought rather to come to him, then from him; yet his fatherly care of all his people being such, That he will rather lay by any particular respect of his own Dignity, then that any time should be lost for prevention of these threatning Evils, which cannot admit the delayes of the ordinary proceedings in Parliament; doth think fit to make this ensuing Proposition to both Houses of Parliament:

That they will with all speed fall into a serious consideration of all those particulars, which they shall hold necessary, as well for the upholding and maintaining of his Majesties just and Regall Authority, and for the setling of his Revenue: As for the present and future establishment of their Privileges; The free and quiet enjoying of their Estates and Fortunes; The Liberties of their Persons; The Security of the true Religion now professed in the Church of England; And the setling of Ceremonies, in such a manner as may take away all just offence. Which when they shall have digested, and composed into one entire body, that so his Majestie and themselves may be able to make the more clear Judgement of them; it shall then appear by What his Majestie shall do, how far he hath been from intending or designing any of those things, which the too great Fears and Jealousies of some Persons seem to apprehend; And how ready he will be to equall and exceed the greatest Examples of the most indulgent Princes in their Acts of Grace and Favour to their People. So that if all the present Distractions (which so apparantly threaten the ruine of this Kingdom) do not (by the blessing of Almighty God) end in an happy and blessed Accommodation; his Majestie will then be ready to call Heaven and Earth, God and Man to witnesse, that it hath not failed on his part.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majesty: And by the Assignes of John Bill. 1641.

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16 Februarii 1659.

K. England. —

Parliament.

Friday, March the 16th. 1659.

Resolved, &c.

THat Friday, the sixth Day of April, One Thousand, six Hundred and Sixty, be set apart for a Day of Publick Fasting and Humiliation, to be solemnized throughout the Nation, under the sence of the great and manifold Sins and Provocations thereof: And to seek the Lord for his Blessing upon the Parliament now shortly to be Assembled, That the Lord will make them Healers of our Breaches, and Instruments to restore and settle Peace and Government in the Nations, upon Foundations of Truth and Righteousness.

Thomas St. Nicholas

Clerk of the Parliament.

LONDON, Printed by *John Streater* and *John Macock*, Printers to the Parliament, MDCLX.

Parliam.t. Resolves for a Fast
16th March 1659.

11 de Mr. Ingram

K. Great Britain & Ireland.
Charles II King

A PROCLAMATION

AGAINST

Vicious, Debauch'd, and Prophane Persons.

By the King.

CHARLES R.

SInce it hath pleased the Divine Providence in so wonderful a manner, and by ways and means no less miraculous, then those by which he did heretofore preserve and restore his own chosen people, to restore Us and Our good Subjects to each other, and to shew Us a very hopeful Prospect, if not to put Us already into possession of that Peace, Happiness and Security with which this Our Kingdom hath been heretofore blessed; It will become Us all in Our several Stations, to acknowledge this transcendent goodness of Almighty God in so seasonable a conjuncture, with such a Circumspection, Integrity and Reformation in Our Lives, that we may not drive away that Mercy which so near approacheth Us, by making Our selves (wholly) unworthy of it. And in Order hereunto, We think it high time to shew Our dislike of those (against whom we have been ever enough offended, though we could not in this manner declare it,) Who under pretence of Affection to Us and Our Service, assume to themselves the liberty of Reviling, Threatning and Reproaching others; and as much as in them lies, endeavor to stifle and divert their good inclinations to Our Service, and so to prevent that reconciliation and union of hearts and affections, which can only with Gods blessing, make Us rejoyce in each other, and keep our Enemies from rejoycing.

There are likewise another sort of men, of whom we have heard much, and are sufficiently ashamed, who spend their time in Taverns, Tipling-houses and Debauches, giving no other evidence of their affection to us, but in Drinking Our Health, and Inveighing against all others who are not of their own dissolute temper; and who, in truth, have more discredited our Cause by the Licence of their Manners and Lives, then they could ever advance it by their Affection or Courage. We hope that this extraordinary Way of delivering us all from all we feared, and almost bringing us to all we can reasonably hope, hath and will work upon the hearts even of these men to that degree, that they will cordially renounce all that Licentiousness, Prophaneness and Impiety with which they have been corrupted, and endeavored to corrupt others, and that they will hereafter become examples of Sobriety and Vertue, and make it appear that What is past, was rather the Vice of the Time, then of the Persons, and so the fitter to be forgotten together.

And, because the fear of Punishment, or apprehension of Our Displeasure, may have influence upon many, who will not be restrained by the Conscience of their Duty, we do declare, That We will not exercise just Severity against any Malefactors, sooner, then against Men of dissolute, debauch'd, and prophane Lives, with what parts soever they may be otherwise qualified and endowed; and we hope, that all Persons of Honor, or in Place and Authority, will so far assist Us, in discountenancing such Men, that their discretion and shame will perswade them to reform What their Conscience would not, and that the displeasure of good Men towards them, may supply What the Laws have not, and it may be, cannot well provide against; there being by the Licence and Corruption of the Times, and the depraved Nature of Men, many Enormities, Scandals, and Impieties, in Practise and Manners, which Laws cannot well describe, and consequently not enough provide against; Which may by the example and severity of Vertuous Men, be easily discountenanced, and by degrees suppressed.

However, for the more effectual reforming these Men, Who are a discredit to the Nation, and unto any Cause they pretend to favor and to wish well to, we require all Majors, Sheriffs, and Justices of Peace, to be very vigilant and strict in the discovery and prosecution of all Dissolute and Prophane Persons, and such as Blaspheme the Name of God, by prophane Swearing and Cursing, or revile or disturb Ministers, and despise the Publick Worship of God; that being first bound to the Good behavior, they may be further proceeded against, and exposed to shame, in such a manner, as the Laws of the Land, and the just and necessary Rules of Government shall direct or permit.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehal*, the Thirtieth day of *May*, in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign, 1660.

London, Printed by *Christopher Barker* and *John Bill*, Printers to the KINGS most Excellent Majesty. 1660.

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A PROCLAMATION

AGAINST

Vicious, Debauch'd, and Prophane Persons.

By the King.

CHARLES R.

SInce it hath pleased the Divine Providence in so wonderfull a manner, and by wayes and means, no lesse miraculous, then those by which he did heretofore preserve and restore His own Chosen People, to restore Us, and Our good Subjects to each other, and to shew Us a very hopefull Prospect, if not to put Us already into possession of that Peace, Happiness and Security, with which this Our Kingdom hath been heretofore blessed; It will become Us all, in Our several Stations, to acknowledge this transcendent goodness of Almighty GOD, in so seasonable a Conjuncture, with such a Circumspection, Integrity, and Reformation in Our Lives, that we may not drive away that Mercy which so near approacheth Us, by making Our selves (wholly) unworthy of it. And in Order hereunto, We think it high time to shew Our Dislike of those (against whom We have been ever enough offended, though We could not in this manner declare it) who, under pretence of Affection to Us and Our Service, assume to themselves the liberty of Reviling, Threatning and Reproaching others; and as much as in them lies, endeavour to stifle and divert their good Inclinations to Our Service, and so to prevent that Reconciliation and Union of Hearts and Affections, which can only, with Gods blessing, make Us rejoyce in each other, and keep Our Enemies from rejoycing.

There are likewise another sort of Men, of whom We have heard much, and are sufficiently ashamed, who spend their time in Taverns, Tipling-houses, and Debauches, giving no other Evidence of their Affection to Us, but in drinking Our Health, and Inveighing against all others, who are not of their own dissolute temper; and who, in truth, have more discredited Our Cause, by the Licence of their Manners and Lives, than they could ever advance it by their Affection or Courage. We hope that this extraordinary way of delivering Us all, from all we feared, and almost bringing Us to all We can reasonably hope, hath and will work upon the Hearts, even of these Men to that degree, that they will cordially renounce all that Licentiousness, Prophaneness, and Impiety, with which they have been corrupted and endeavoured to corrupt others; and that they will, hereafter, become examples of Sobriety and Virtue, and make it appear, that what is past, was rather the Vice of the Time than of the Persons, and so the fitter to be forgotten together.

And, because the fear of Punishment, or apprehension of Our Displeasure, may have influence upon many, who will not be restrained by the conscience of their Duty, We do declare, That We will not exercise just Severity against any Malefactors, sooner, then against Men of dissolute, debauch'd and prophane Lives, with what parts soever they may be otherwise qualified and endowed; and, We hope, that all Persons of Honor, or in Place and Authority, will, so far assist Us, in discountenancing such Men, that their Discretion and Shame will perswade them to reform what their Concience would not, and that the displeasure of good Men towards them, may supply what the Laws have not; and, it may be, cannot well provide against, there being by the Licence and Corruption of the Times, and the depraved Nature of Men, many Enormities, Scandals, and Impieties, in Practice and Manners, which Laws cannot well describe, and consequently not enough provide against, which may by the example and severity of Vertuous Men, be easily discountenanced, and by degrees suppressed.

However, for the more effectual reforming these Men, who are a discredit to the Nation, and unto any Cause they pretend to favour, and to wish well to; We require all Mayors, Sheriffs, and Justices of Peace, to be very vigilant and strict in the discovery and prosecution of all Dissolute and Prophane Persons, and such as Blaspheme the Name of GOD, by prophane Swearing and Cursing, or revile or disturb Ministers, and despise the Publick Worship of God; that being first bound to the Good-behaviour, they may be further proceeded against, and exposed to shame, in such a manner, as the Laws of the Land, and the just and necessary Rules of Government shall direct or permit.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Thirtieth day of *May*, in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign.

Edinburgh, Re-printed by *Christopher Higgins*, in *Harts* Close, over against the Trone-Church, 1660.

1630 B. 19.
Charles II. King

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By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For Reſtraint of Killing, Dreſsing, and Eating of Fleſh in *Lent*, or on Fiſh-days, appointed by the Law to be obſerved.

CHARLES R.

WHereas divers good Lawes and Statutes have heretofore with great care and providence been made and enacted for the due Obſervation of Lent, and other days appointed for Fiſh-days, as well for the ſparing and increaſe of Fleſh-victuals, as for the maintenance of the Navy and Shipping of this Realm, by the encouragement of Fiſhermen to go to the Seas for the taking of Fiſh; Which Lawes and Politick Conſtitutions have heretofore been quickned by ſundry Proclamations, and other Acts and Ordinances of State in the times of Our Royal Predeceſſors. And Whereas notwithſtanding ſo many good Proviſions heretofore had and made in that kinde, all ſorts of people have for many years laſt paſt taken upon them ſuch a Liberty to Kill, Dreſs, and Eat Fleſh in the Lent ſeaſon, and on other days and times prohibited, as now it is become ſo inveterate an evil, that it will require more then ordinary care to redreſs the ſame.

And taking notice of a Proclamation heretofore publiſhed in the time of Our Royal Father of ever bleſſed memory, for the reſtraining of Killing, Dreſsing, and Eating of Fleſh in the time of Lent, and other days and times prohibited by the Lawes, to the end that the ſame may now again be revived and quickned for the prevention of ſo great and growing a miſchief and inconvenience as may happen to Our whole Kingdome, if ſo great a liberty ſhould be permitted to kill, dreſs, and utter Fleſh in the Lent-ſeaſon, and on other dayes and times prohibited by Law, as of late yeares there hath been.

We therefore much affecting the Reformation of ſo great and growing an Evil, which is ſo great an Enemy to the Plenty of this Our Kingdome, have thought fit thus timely (the better to take away all pretences of excuſe) to expreſs Our Self and our Royal Commandment in this behalf, whereof We ſhall expect, and doe require from all Our loving Subjects, that due notice be taken, and that a ſtrict conformity be yielded thereunto.

And for avoyding of Inconveniencies hereafter, Our will and pleaſure is, That the Lord Mayor of our City of London, and the Juſtices of Peace of Our City of Weſtminſter and the Liberties thereof, ſhall yearly before Lent, or at the beginning thereof, cauſe all Inholders, Keepers of Ordinary Tables, Cooks, Butchers, Victuallers, Alehouſe-keepers, and Taverners, within the ſaid Cities and Liberties thereof, to appeare before them. And ſhall take Recognizances with two ſufficient Sureties of every of them (viz.) the Principal in Forty pounds, and their Sureties in Twenty pounds apiece to Our uſe, That the Butchers ſhall kill no Fleſh, and that the other perſons before-mentioned ſhall not dreſs, nor ſuffer any Fleſh to be eaten in their houſes in the Lent-time, or at any time prohibited, contrary to Law.

And to the end that Fiſhermen may employ themſelves at Sea with better encouragement then heretofore, and that the Fiſhmongers may furniſh themſelves with ſuch ſtore from time to time hereafter as ſhall be expedient as well for the proviſion of the City, as for ſelling the ſame at reaſonable rates, We will that they take notice of this Our Commandment and conſtant Reſolution for obſervance of Lent and Fiſh-dayes, both now and hereafter, as by Law is required.

And furthermore, as We think it fit that every man ſhould be a rule of order and abſtinence in his own houſe, as well in reſpect of the publick, as of his private eaſe and benefit, ſo We ſtreightly charge and command all Inholders, keepers of Ordinary Tables, Victuallers, Cooks, Alehouſe-keepers, and Taverners, not to make any ſupper for any perſon or perſons whatſoever upon Friday nights, either in Lent or out of Lent, nor ſuffer any meat to be then dreſſed, uttered, ſold, or eaten in their houſes, upon pain of ſuch puniſhment as is due to thoſe that ſhall contemn Our Royall Pleaſure and Commandment, and as by due courſe of the Lawes may be inflicted.

And forasmuch as upon further advice and conſideration had of this Inconvenience, which too much liberty hath occaſioned, We conceive that the reſtraint of killing and dreſſing of Fleſh is no ſufficient remedy alone for theſe Miſchiefs, unleſs there be better care alſo taken to ſuppreſs the unlawful and inordinate eating of Fleſh in the time of Lent, and on other dayes and times prohibited, wherewith Our Subjects have for ſeverall years paſt accuſtomed themſelves, rather for Delicacy then for Neceſsity. It is therefore Our Royal will and pleaſure, and accordingly We do hereby ſtreightly prohibit and forbid all Our ſubjects, of what degree or quality ſoever within this Realm, to eat any manner of Fleſh in the time of Lent, or on other dayes now uſually obſerved as Fiſh-dayes, without a ſpecial Licence firſt obtained from the Biſhop of the Dioceſs, or ſuch other as by the Law have power to give Licence in that behalf, according to Our Lawes in that caſe provided, which We will and command ſhall be ſparingly granted.

And as these Orders are to be executed in Our Cities of London and Westminster, and the places near to the same, so it is our express pleasure and commandment, That Our Justices of Peace in all Shires within their Rule, and all other Mayors, Bailiffs, and chief Officers in Towns Corporate, or in any Liberties within their Precincts, shall cause the same to be observed and performed in like manner. Further charging and commanding the Lord Mayor of our City of London, the Justices of Assize in their several Circuits, the Mayors and chief Officers of all other Cities and Towns Corporate, Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and all other Officers and Ministers within the several Counties of this Our Realm, that they and every of them fully obey this Our pleasure, and cause the same to be obeyed and executed by others, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost perils.

And for the due execution of the Premisses in all other the Counties of this Our Realm, as well as in Our Cities of London and Westminster, We do hereby streightly charge and command all Our Justices of Peace within the same Counties, as well within Liberties as without, That yearly and every year hereafter before Lent, they cause to come and appear before them, all keepers of Ordinary-tables, Inholders, Cooks, Taverners, Alehouse-keepers, Butchers, and other Victuallers whatsoever, and to require and take of them to Our use several Recognizances with Sureties for the observation of the Premisses (viz.) the Principals in Ten pounds, and their two Sureties in Five pounds apiece: And if they shall refuse or neglect to enter into such Recognizances, then the said Justices shall suppress such Persons so refusing from Victualling any more, and shall also cause them forthwith to become bound by Recognizance with Sureties to Our use (viz.) the Principals in Twenty pounds, and their two Sureties in Ten pounds apiece, not to Victual, or sell Beer or Ale from henceforth; which if they shall refuse to do, then the said Justices to commit to Prison all such Persons so refusing to enter into such Recognizances, until they shall submit themselves, and become bound as aforesaid. And further, all such keepers of Ordinary-Tables, Inholders, Cooks, Taverners, Alehouse-keepers, Butchers, and other Victuallers, as shall not appear before the said Justices as aforesaid, That they may immediately send forth their Warrants, or grant Process against them and every of them so making default, to appear and answer their contempt at the next General Sessions of the Peace.

And further, for the more due punishment of Inholders, Keepers of Ordinary-tables, Cooks, Butchers, Victuallers, Alehouse-keepers, Taverners and such like, who shall forfeit their Recognizances, by Killing, Dressing of Flesh, or suffering it to be eaten in their houses in the Lent-time and other Fish-dayes: And to the end that the same may be as well taken in due form of Law, as duely certified into Our Exchequer: We do will and require all Justices of Peace, as well within Liberties as without, That at such times as they shall meet within their several Divisions for the taking of such Recognizances, that they give notice to the Clerks of the Peace or their Deputies, to attend them for that purpose, Of whom We will require a strict Accompt for the Legal taking and returning of the same Recognizances into Our said Exchequer.

And because these Directions are for the better observation of Order and due keeping of the Lent, according to our Laws, which Our Ministers and Officers are to see executed of Office, without making the same grievous unto Our People, by taking of excessive Fees for their entring into Recognizances to observe these Orders: We therefore streightly charge and command, That no Town-Clerk, Clerk of the Peace, nor other Officer, shall or do presume to demand or take any Fee or reward above the Summ of Twelve pence, although more hath been heretofore limited to be taken by the Town-Clerks, and Clerks of the Peace of the several Counties, for taking and certifying any such Recognizances, nor shall give any Fee or Reward for returning the same into Our Exchequer.

And Lastly, for that the Fishmongers (upon the observation of the aforesaid Orders) may perhaps take occasion thereby to inhaunce the prices as well of Fresh as Sea-fish: We do therefore hereby further charge and command all Fishmongers whatsoever, That they Sell and utter their Fish at moderate and usual Rates and Prices. And that all Justices of Peace, Mayors, Bayliffs, and other Officers, as well within Liberties as without, to whom it shall appertain, shall from time to time take such Order with the said Fishmongers, that Our Subjects be not grieved by any such Inhauncement or increase of Prices upon Fish, upon pain of Our high displeasure, and such further punishment as may be inflicted upon them by Our Laws.

Given at Our Palace at *Whitehall*, the Twenty ninth day of *January*, in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign, One thousand six hundred and sixty.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *John Bill*, Printer to the KING'S most Excellent MAJESTY, 1660.

At the KING'S Printing-House in *Black-Friers*.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

Concerning His MAJESTIES *Coronation Pardon.*

CHARLES R.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty ſince His Return to the Exerciſe of the Regall Powers of His Crown, hath paſſed an Act of General Pardon, Oblivion and Indempnity, and hath alſo directed Charters of Pardon according to a form preſcribed to iſſue under His Great Seal, which have been ſued forth by many of His Subjects, wherein as to the Amplitude of the matters pardoned, His Majeſty hath far exceeded the Preſidents of all former Coronations, and other Pardons by any of His Predeceſſors, And alſo the limits of time to which they extend, are neerer to the time of His Majeſties Coronation then hath been uſed in the former Examples, whereby His Majeſty hath granted His Coronation Pardon in effect before His Coronation; Nevertheleſs, not willing to vary from the Courſe of His Predeceſſors at their Coronation, and being well pleaſed with opportunities to abound in Acts of Grace and Clemency to His People, from whom he doth alſo expect Returns of Loyalty and due Obedience on their parts, whereof His Majeſty doth not doubt: Therefore the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty doth by this His Royal Proclamation, publiſh and declare, That all and every the Subjects of His Majeſties Realms of England and Ireland, the Dominion of Wales, the Iſles of Jerſey and Guernſey, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, or any of them may ſue out Pardons according to the form already ordered and directed by His Majeſty, which is more ample in the things pardoned, and with fewer Exceptions then have been uſual in Pardons granted upon like occaſion at the Coronation of his Majeſties Predeceſſors; And is Graciouſly pleaſed, and doth hereby ſignifie and declare His Royal pleaſure to be, That the ſaid Pardons ſhall be extended in time further then the times limited by the Act of Oblivion and His former Grants of Pardon, or either of them (that is to ſay) unto the Nine and Twentieth day of December now laſt paſt, on which day the late Parliament did diſſolve and determine. And to the end His Majeſties Subjects may have ſufficient notice to lay hold of His Princely Grace and Favour intended herein, His Majeſty is pleaſed and doth declare, That the ſaid Pardons ſhall and may be ſued out at any time within the ſpace of One whole Year, to be accompted from the Twenty third day of this inſtant April, being the day appointed for His Royal Coronation. Provided allwayes, and His Majeſty doth declare, That no perſon or perſons in the ſaid Act of General Pardon, Indempnity and Oblivion, Excepted or not pardoned, or reſerved to future pains or penalties as therein is expreſſed, nor ſuch perſons (not exceeding the number of Twelve perſons in the whole) which His Majeſty for that purpoſe will nominate and ſignifie unto the Earle of Clarenden Lord High Chancellor of England, within Twenty dayes next enſuing after His Royal Coronation; Nor any Perſons guilty of Burglary ſhall be admitted to have the benefit of the ſaid Pardon. And whereas divers perſons in the ſaid Act of General Pardon particularly named, are thereby diſabled from bearing any Office of Truſt or publique imployment within this Realm of England, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Barwick upon Tweed, His Majeſty willeth and declareth that his ſaid Pardon ſhall not be Granted to any of the ſaid diſabled perſons, but with like Exceptions and Diſabilities in all things, and in ſuch manner as are mentioned in the ſaid Act of General Pardon, and according to the true meaning of the ſaid Act, and no otherwiſe.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Three and Twentieth day of *April*, One thouſand ſix hundred ſixty one, and in the Thirteenth year of His Majeſties Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Printed at *London*, and Re-printed at *Edingburgh*, *Anno Dom.* 1661.

A C T

For a Solemn Anniverſary Thankſgiving, for His Majeſties Reſtauration to the Royal Government of His Kingdoms.

At EDINBURGH the thirteenth of May, 1661.

The Eſtates of Parliament of the Kingdom of Scotland, taking to their conſideration the ſad Condition, Slavery and Bondage, this ancient Kingdom hath groaned under, during theſe twenty three years Troubles: In which, under the ſpecious pretences of Reformation, a publick Rebellion hath been by the treachery of ſome, and miſ-perſwaſion of others, violently carried on againſt Sacred Authority, to the ruine and deſtruction, ſo far as was poſſible, of Religion, the Kings Majeſty and his Royal Government, the Laws, Liberties and Property of the People; and all the publick and private Intereſts of the Kingdom; So that Religion it ſelf, which holds the right of Kings to be Sacred, hath been proſtitute for the warrand of all theſe treaſonable invaſions made upon the Royal Authority, and diſloyal limitations put upon the Alleagiance of the Subjects. And hath it not alſo been pretended unto, for the warrand of all thoſe vile and bloody Murthers, which in high contempt of Almighty God and of his Majeſties Authority and Laws, were under colour of Juſtice committed upon his Majeſties good Subjects, meerly for the diſcharge of their Duty to GOD and Loyalty to the King? hath not that Royal Government, under whoſe Protection this Nation hath, to the envy of the World, been ſo famous for many ages, been of late trode under foot, and new Governments and Governours eſtabliſhed and kept up without his Majeſties Authority, and againſt his expreſſe Commands? hath not Law, which is the Birth-right and Inheritance of the Subject and the ſecurity of their lives and fortunes, been laid in the duſt, and new and unjuſt Edicts and Orders paſt and publiſhed, for ſubjecting both life and fortune, and what elſe was dear unto any of his Majeſties good Subjects, to the Cruel and Ambitious Luſts of ſome uſurping Rulers? hath not Religion and Loyalty been the only objects of their Rapine and Cruelty? And hath not their new and arbitrary Exactions and Burdens upon the People, exceeded in one moneth what ever had been formerly in many years paid to any of the Kings of this Kingdom? And when the beſt of men and the moſt excellent of the Kings of the earth, had in an unuſual way of confidence rendred his Perſon to the truſt and Loyalty of his Native Subjects, was not the ſecurity of Religion pretended unto by ſome, who then governed in Church and State, for the ground of that baſe (and never enough to be abhorred) tranſaction, in leaving ſuch a Prince their Native and Dread Soveraign, to the Will of theſe who were in open Rebellion, and for the time had their Swords in their hands againſt him; And that when by theſe and many ſuch like undutifull carriages the Kings Majeſty was removed from his Kingdoms, the foundations of this ancient and well conſtitute Government was overturned, the Liberties and Property of the people inverted; And this Kingdom expoſed to be Captives and Slaves to Strangers, and nothing left unto them but the ſad meditation of their increaſing miſeries, and the bitter remembrance of their by-paſt diſloyalties? Yet even then it pleaſed Almighty God to compaſſionat their low condition, and by the power of his own Right-hand, moſt miraculouſly to reſtore the Kings moſt Sacred Majeſty, to the Royal Government of his Kingdoms; And thereby to redeem this Kingdom from its former Slavery and Bondage, and to reſtore it to its ancient and juſt Priviledges and Freedom. And the Kings Majeſty, acknowledging, with all humility and thankfulneſſe, the goodneſſe, Wiſdom and power of God, in this Signal Act of his mercy to him and his people, Doth, with advice and conſent of his Eſtates of Parliament, Statute and Ordain, That in all time coming there be an Solemn yearly Commemoration of the ſame; And for that end, the twenty ninth day of May, (which day God Almighty hath ſpecially honoured and rendered auſpicious to this Kingdom, both by his Majeſties Royal Birth, and by his bleſſed Reſtauration to his Government) be forever ſet apart as a holy day unto the Lord, and that in all the Churches of the Kingdom, it be imployed in publick Prayers, Preaching, Thankſgiving, and Praiſes to God, for ſo tranſcendent Mercies: And that all Trade, Merchandize, Work, Handylabour, and other ordinary imployments be forborn, and the remaining part of the day ſpent in ſuch lawfull divertiſements as are ſuteable to ſo Solemn an occaſion. And it is hereby recommended to all Miniſters of the Goſpel, and to all Sheriffs, Juſtices of Peace, and other publick Miniſters in the ſeveral Counties, and to all Magiſtrates within Burghs, to be carefull, that for this preſent year, and in all time coming, the twenty ninth day of May, be accordingly and obſerved within their ſeveral Juriſdictions. And for the ſpeedier and more full intimation hereof to all his Majeſties Subjects, it is appointed their Preſents be printed, and publiſhed at all the Mercat Croſſes of the Royal Burroughs.

A. PRIMEROSE, Cls.

Edinburgh, Printed by *Evan Tyler*, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, 1661.

A C T

For a Solemn Anniversary Thanksgiving, for His Majesties Restauration to the Royal Government of His Kingdoms.

At EDINBURGH the thirteenth of May, 1661.

The Estates of Parliament of the Kingdom of Scotland, taking to their consideration the sad Condition, Slavery and Bondage, this ancient Kingdom hath groaned under, during these twenty three years Troubles: In which, under the specious pretences of Reformation, a publick Rebellion hath been by the treachery of some, and mis-perswasion of others, violently carried on against Sacred Authority, to the ruine and destruction, so far as was possible, of Religion, the Kings Majesty and his Royal Government, the Laws, Liberties and Property of the People; and all the publick and private Interests of the Kingdom; So that Religion it self, which holds the right of Kings to be Sacred, hath been prostitute for the warrand of all these treasonable invasions made upon the Royal Authority, and disloyal limitations put upon the Alleagiance of the Subjects. And hath it not also been pretended unto, for the warrand of all those vile and bloody Murthers, which in high contempt of Almighty God and of His Majesties Authority and Laws, were under colour of Justice committed upon His Majesties good Subjects, meerly for the discharge of their Duty to GOD and Loyalty to the King? hath not that Royal Government, under whose Protection this Nation hath, to the envy of the World, been so famous for many ages, been of late trode under foot, and new Governments and Governours established and kept up without His Majesties Authority, and against His expresse Commands? Hath not Law, which is the Birth-right and Inheritance of the Subject and the security of their lives and fortunes, been laid in the dust, and new and unjust Edicts and Orders past and published, for subjecting both life and fortune, and what else was dear unto any of His Majesties good Subjects, to the Cruel and Ambitious Lusts of some usurping Rulers? Hath not Religion and Loyalty been the only objects of their Rapine and Cruelty? And hath not their new and arbitrary Exactions and Burdens upon the People, exceeded in one moneth what ever had been formerly in many years paid to any of the Kings of this Kingdom? And when the best of men and the most excellent of the Kings of the earth, had in an unusual way of confidence rendred his Person to the trust and Loyalty of his Native Subjects, was not the security of Religion pretended unto by some, who then governed in Church and State, for the ground of that base (and never enough to be abhorred) transaction, in leaving such a Prince their Native and Dread Soveraign, to the will of these who were in open Rebellion, and for the time had their Swords in their hands against him; And that when by these and many such like undutifull carriages the Kings Majesty was removed from his Kingdoms, the foundations of this ancient and well constitute Government was overturned, the Liberties and Property of the people inverted; And this Kingdom exposed to be Captives and Slaves to Strangers, and nothing left unto them but the sad meditation of their increasing miseries, and the bitter remembrance of their by-past disloyalties? Yet even then it pleased Almighty God to compassionat their low condition, and by the power of His own Right-hand, most miraculously to restore the Kings most Sacred Majesty, to the Royal Government of his Kingdoms; And thereby to redeem this Kingdom from its former Slavery and Bondage, and to restore it to its ancient and just Priviledges and Freedom. And the Kings Majesty, acknowledging, with all humility and thankfulnesse, the goodnesse, Wisdom and power of God, in this Signal Act of his mercy to him and his people, Doth, with advice and consent of his Estates of Parliament, Statute and Ordain, That in all time coming there be an Solemn yearly Commemoration of the same; And for that end, the twenty ninth day of May, (which day God Almighty hath specially honoured and rendered auspicious to this Kingdom, both by His Majesties Royal Birth, and by his blessed Restauration to his Government) be for ever set apart as a holy day unto the Lord, and that in all the Churches of the Kingdom, it be imployed in publick Prayers, Preaching, Thanksgiving, and Praises to God, for so transcendent Mercies: And that all Trade, Merchandize, Work, Handylabour, and other ordinary imployments be forborn, and the remaining part of the day spent in such lawfull divertisements as are suteable to so Solemn an occasion. And it is hereby recommended to all Ministers of the Gospel, and to all Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, and other publick Ministers in the severall Counties, and to all Magistrates within Burghs, to be carefull, that for this present year, and in all time coming, the twenty ninth day of May, be accordingly and observed within their severall Jurisdictions. And for the speedier and more full intimation hereof to all His Majesties Subjects, it is appointed thir Presents be printed, and published at all the Mercat Crosses of the Royal Burroughs

A. PRIMEROSE, Cls.

Edinburgh, Printed by *Evan Tyler*, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, 1661.

80.

Tracts of
1651 & 11
65

Thurſday, March 1ſt 1659.

Ordered by the Parliament,

That the ſeveral Commiſsioners for the Aſſeſsments, in the ſeveral Counties, Cities, and Burroughs of this Common-wealth, do take ſpecial Care to put the Act, Entituled, An Act for an Aſſeſsment of One hundred thouſand pounds by the Moneth, upon *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, for ſix Moneths, in ſpeedy and effectual Execution; And that the Members of Parliament, Who ſerve for the Reſpective Counties, Cities, and Burroughs, do ſend down this Order into the Reſpective Counties, Cities, and Burroughs; And that this Order be Printed and Publiſhed.

THOMAS St NICHOLAS,
Clerk of the Parliament.

LONDON, Printed by *John Streater*, and *John Macock*, Printers to the Parliament, 1659.

BRITISH MUSEUM

GLASGOW.

The 6th day of *October*, 1662.

THE Lords of His Majesties Privie Councill, taking to consideration, That notwithstanding that it is statute and ordained by an act of the last Session of this current Parliament, intituled an Act concerning such Benefices and Stipends as have been possest without presentation from the lawfull Patrone: That all Ministers who entred to the cure of any parish within Burgh or Land, in, or since the year of God 1649. (at, and before which time the Patrons were most injuriously dispossest of their Patronages) Have no right unto, nor uplift the Rents of their respective Benefices, modified Stipends, Manse, or Gleb, for this instant year of God 1662. Nor for any year following, unless they should obtain a Presentation from the lawfull Patron, and have Collation from the Bishop of the Dioces where he liveth, before the twenty of September last: As likewise, That it is statute and ordained, that the 29. day of May should be yearly keeped as a holy day unto the Lord, for a solemn anniversary Thanksgiving for his Majesties restauration to his royall Government: And that all Ministers of the Gospel should accordingly observe the same in their respective Paroches, under the pains therein contained. Yet several Ministers not only have contraveened the foresaids Acts of Parliament, but in manifest contempt of His Majesties royall authority, albeit they have justly forefaulted their right to the Benefices, modified Stipends, and others, continue to exerce the Function of the Ministery at their respective Churches, as of before. Therefore they prohibite and discharge all Ministers who have contraveened the foresaid act of Parliament concerning the Benefices and Stipends, to exerce any part of the Function of the Ministery at their respective Churches in time coming, which are hereby declared to be vacand: And that none of their Parochiners who are lyable in any part of their Stipends make payment to them of this instant Crop and year of God 1662. Or in time coming, as having no right thereto: And that they do not acknowledge them for their lawfull Pastor, in repairing to their Sermons, under the pain of being punished as frequenters of private Conventicles and Meetings. And, Commands and Charges the saids Ministers to remove themselves and their Families out of their Paroches, betwixt and the first day of November next, and not to reside within the bounds of their respective Presbyteries. As likewise, that no Heretor or other lyable in payment of any part of the Ministers Stipend make payment to any Minister who have contraveened the foresaid Act of Parliament forkeeping the anniversary Thanksgiving, of any part of this years Stipend. And declares, That the Ministers who have contraveened the said Act, shall be lyable to the whole pains therein contained. And ordains these presents be forthwith printed and published by the Sheriffs of Shires, and Magistrates of Burghs, that none may pretend ignorance.

BRITISH 12 FEB 1931 MUSEUM

Per. Wedderburne, Cl. Sti. Consilii.

Printed by ROBERT SANDERS, Printer to the Town of GLASGOW, 1662.

Great Britain — Charles II, King

A PROCLAMATION, For ſecuring the PEACE OF THE HIGH-LANDS.

Edinburgh, *the twenty ninth day of* July, 1669.

EDINBURGH,
Printed by *Evan Tyler*, Printer to the King's moſt Excellent MAJESTY, 1669.

A PROCLAMATION,

For ſecuring the peace of the *Highlands*.

Edinburgh, the 29. day of *July*, 1669.

CHARLES, by the Grace of GOD, King of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith; To Macers or Meſſengers at Armes, Our Sheriffs in that part, conjunctly and ſeverally ſpecially conſtitute, and to all and ſundry whom theſe preſents do or may concern, Greeting. Foraſmuch as the quieting of the Highlands and Iſles, and the dutiful and peaceable carriage and deportment of the inhabitants within the ſame, is of great concernment, not only as to the peace and intereſt of the Shires and Bounds where they live, being a large and conſiderable part of Our Kingdom; but alſo of the neighbouring and adjacent Countries and Shires which lye upon, and are ſubject to the incurſions, depredations, and the barbarous cruelty and oppreſſion of Thieves, Sorners and broken men, when the Highlands are in diſorder. And upon the conſideration foreſaid, We and Our Royal Anceſtors have been moſt careful to preſerve and ſecure the quiet and peace of the ſaid Highlands and Iſles; and in order thereto, from time to time, with advice of the Eſtates of Parliament, and of their Privy Council, have made and emitted divers good Laws, Statutes, Acts of Parliament and Council, Proclamations and Orders, and in ſpecial, by the ninety two *Act* of King *James* the ſixth his eleventh *Parliament*, Our Royal Grandfather of bleſſed memory, entituled, *Anent the quieting of diſordered Subjects, Inhabitants of the Borders, Highlands and Iſles*; It is ſtatute, that a certain time ſhall be ſet apart by the Lords of Privy Council, to receive, hear and anſwer all complaints concerning the diſordered and troubleſome Subjects inhabitants of the Highlands, and attempts committed by them upon Our good and peaceable Subjects of the In-country; and that a particular Regiſter be keeped of all things that ſhall happen to be done and directed, in matters concerning the quietneſs and good rules of the Highlands, in manner contained at length in the ſaid Act. And by the ninety three Act of the foreſaid Parliament, it is ſtatute, that all Landlords and Bailiffs in the Highlands, where broken men have dwelt or do dwell, ſhould be charged to find ſufficient caution and ſoverty landed men in the In-countrey, under the pain of rebellion in manner aſtermentioned; That is to ſay, If any of their Men-tennents, Servants or Indwellers

upon their Lands, Steedings, Rooms and Poſſeſſions, or within their Baileries, ſhall commit any maſterful reif, theft, or reſſet of theft, depredations, open and avowed fire-raiſings upon deedly feeds, That the Landlords and Bailiffs upon whoſe Lands and in whoſe Juriſdiction they dwell, ſhall bring and preſent the perſons complained upon to juſtice, to abide tryal and underlye the Law for the ſame; and that the ſaids Landlords and Bailiffs ſhall ſatisfie the parties skaithed and grieved, in manner therein mentioned. And likewiſe, that the Landlords and Bailiffs concur, fortifie and aſſiſt others in removing all perſons diſobedient to Our Laws, or fugitives therefrom out of their Lands and Poſſeſſions; And in caſe any refuſe to concur to the effect foreſaid, that it ſhall be lawful to purſue the perſon refuſing and his Cautioner, for redreſs of the skaith ſuſtained by the party hurt, and the Landlords and Bailiffs to have their relief of the perſon refuſing: And in caſe any perſon, Landlord or Bailiff, receive or reſſet any perſon fugitive, after the committing of the crime, upon their Lands, and ſtayes and arreſts them not when they paſs through their bounds with any other mens Goods reft or ſtollen, that they ſhall be holden to bring and preſent the perſon offending to juſtice, and to ſatisfie and redreſs the parties skaithed, in manner therein contained. And that the chief of the Clan, in the bounds where broken men dwells, and through which they repair in their paſſing to ſteal and reave or returning therefrom, ſhall be bound to make the like ſtay and arreſtment as the Landlords or Bailiffs, and ſhall be ſubject to the like redreſs and action criminal or civil, in caſe of their failzie or negligence, as the ſaid Act of Parliament, containing divers other Heads and Articles to the ſame purpoſe, at length bears. Likeas, in the foreſaid Parliament, *Anno*, one thouſand five hundred and eighty ſeven, divers other Laws and Acts of Parliament are made and enacted to the ſame purpoſe, as appears by the hundred Act, entituled, *The manner how Goods taken away may be repeated*; and by the hundred and two Act of the ſaid Parliament, entituled, *Dittay ſhould be taken up anent black mail*; and by the hundred and third Act, Landlords and others ſhould preſent Treſpaſſers to juſtice; and by the hundred and ninth Act of the ſaid Parliament, whereby it is ſtatute, that ſuch interpoſed perſons, as take upon them to ſell the Goods of Theeves and diſobedient perſons and Clannes, that dare not come to publick Mercats in lowlands themſelves, where-through, the execution of the Acts made againſt Sorners, Clannes and Theeves is greatly impeded, ſhall be puniſhed in manner therein contained. Likeas, by the two hundred and twenty ſeventh Act of King *James* the ſixth, Parliament fourteenth, *Anno*, one thouſand five hundred and ninety four, entituled, *For puniſhment of reef, theft, oppreſſion and ſorning*, it is ſtatute, that there may be a perfect diſtinction by names and ſurnames betwixt theſe that are, and deſire to be eſteemed honeſt and true men, and theſe who are, and are not aſhamed to be eſteemed Theeves, Sorners and Reſſetters of them in their wicked and odious crimes and deeds: That therefore there be a Roll and Catalogue made of all perſons, and the ſurnames therein mentioned ſuſpected of ſlaughter, theft, reef,

reſſet

reſſet of theft, or theeves, or ſorners, in manner therein mentioned: And that all Landlords and Bailiffs be charged to find Soverty, to make their Men-tennents and Servants anſwerable to juſtice, and to redreſs parties skaithed; and that the Chieftains of Clannes and principal of the Branches and Houſholders thereof, be charged for relief of the Landlords, in manner therein contained. And that no Landlord ſet his Land, nor ſuffer the ſame to be poſſeſt by any perſon, that being of a Clan finds not ſoverty to relieve his Landlord; and if the Landlord ſhall not take the ſaid ſoverty, that he ſhall be anſwerable to the party grieved criminally or civilly, as if he had done the deed himſelf: And that none of the ſaids Clannes nor other broken men, their Wives, Bairns, Heirs, Executors or Aſſignayes, ſhall have action criminal or civil, againſt whatſoever perſons for ejection, ſpulzie, ſlaughter or fire-raiſing, or other alledged violent deeds committed againſt them by any of Our Lieges, except they inſtruct with their Summons, that the perſons alledged, hurt, ſpulzied, ſlain or ejected, was Our free Liege man the time of that deed, and had found ſoverty to be anſwerable to juſtice for relief of his Landlord, and to redreſs parties skaithed, and that every Thief and Sorner ſhall be eſteemed the man and ſervant of him of whom he hath his Land in tillage or paſturage, or whom he accompanies at conventions, gatherings or at violent deeds, or upon whoſe ground the Thief, Reever or Sorner is reſſet, and tarrieth twelve hours together with the knowledge of the Landlord, being of power to apprehend him, or who hath received Bond of manrent, or who hath given Bond of maintainance to Theeves and Sorners, or receive their caulps and herzelds, or who hath had the ſaids Theeves and Reevers under their aſſurance, as the ſaid Act of Parliament, containing divers other clauſes, at length bears. Likeas, by the ſixth Act of the ſecond Seſſion of Our late Parliament, entituled, *Act for ſuppreſsing of Thefts, Robberies and Depredations*, It is ſtatute, that whenſoever any oppreſſion, hereſhips, thefts or depredations ſhall be committed with n any part of this Kingdom, the Owner of the Goods away taken ſhall immediatly give intimation thereof, after the taking away of the ſame, by himſelf or ſome in his name, to the Sheriff of the Shire or his Depures, or any of Our Juſtices of Peace or Conſtables within the Paroch out of which the Goods are taken, who upon intimation foreſaid, are immediatly ordained, under the pain of being lyable for the reſtitution of the Goods away taken or th value thereof, to command all ſenſible perſons to concur in the purſuit of the ſaids Goods and away takers therof, under the pains foreſaids if they diſobey. And if the ſaids Theeves and Robbers ſhall happen to paſs through or reſt in any other Paroch where the Juſtices of Peace, Conſtables and Heretors are able to ſtop and oppoſe the carrying away of the ſaids Goods; In that caſe, Our ſaid Juſtices of Peace, Conſtables or Heretors are ordained to make oppoſition, and ſeize upon the Goods and Drivers thereof, and to reſtore the ſaids Goods, and to deliver and ſecure the away takers of the ſame, that they may underlye the Law. And if the committers of the ſaids Crimes be ſo numerous and powerful, that they cannot be ſtopped by the Inhabi-

tants of the ſaid Paroch; then and in that caſe, the whole ſenſible perſons are oblieged by the ſaid Act, under the pains foreſaid, to riſe in Arms and purſue them, and require all the ſenſible perſons in any other Paroch they ſhall happen to paſs through, to joyn with them, under the pains and to the effect foreſaid: And if the purſuer of the Goods, after all his utmoſt indeavours, be not able to recover the ſame and apprehend the away takers; the Heretors, Wodſetters and Fewars of the Paroch where the Goods ſhall be found to be diſpoſed of or ſparpled, are to be lyable for the value of the ſaids Goods, according to their ſeveral Intereſts. And farther, by the foreſaid Act it is ſtatute, that the Inbringer of every Robber and Theef, after he is out-lawed and denunced Fugitive, ſhall have two hundred pounds Scots for every Robber and Theef ſo in-brought, as the ſaid Act, proporting divers other Clauſes, at length bears. And albeit Our ſaids Laws and Acts of Parliament be many, and moſt ample and effectual to the intent foreſaid, for quieting and ſecuring of the peace of the Highlands and Iſles, and yet ſtanding in full force; yet, the Inhabitants and broken men within the ſaids bounds, being inured and accuſtomed to liberty and licentiouſneſs upon occaſion of the late troubles, and by reaſon that during the ſame, the foreſaid Laws have not been obſerved and put in execution; do ſtill preſume to ſorn, ſteal and oppreſs, and to commit other inſolencies and diſorders, to the contempt of Our Authority, and to the great hurt, prejudice and diſcouragement of Our good People and Subjects. Therefore, We, with advice of the Lords of Our Privy Council, have thought fit to declare Our Royal intention and reſolution, that the foreſaids Acts of Parliament abovementioned, and all other Laws and Acts of Parliament and Acts of Council, made for quieting the Highlands and Iſles, and for preventing, repreſſing and puniſhing diſorders within the ſame, ſhall be carefully obſerved and put in execution againſt all perſons of whatſoever quality, who ſhall be found to have contraveened, or ſhall hereafter contraveen the ſaids Acts, or any Head or Article thereof; aſſuring all Our good Subjects, who ſhall find themſelves wronged or grieved by any perſon or perſons Inhabitants within the Highlands and Iſles, that upon application to the Lords of Our Privy Council, they ſhall have juſtice done to them with all expedition, and reparation and redreſs, conform to Our ſaids Laws and Acts of Parliament; and that the Lords of Our Privy Council will interpoſe their Authority, that the Sentences and Decreets that ſhall be given and pronounced in favours of the ſaids perſons, either by the ſaids Lords of Our Privy Council, or by Our Juſtice General, or by any other competent Judicatory, for any wrong, crime or oppreſſion that ſhall be committed againſt them by any of the Inhabitants within the bounds foreſaids, ſhall receive vigorous and ſpeedy execution. And in purſuance of Our Royal reſolution, We, with advice foreſaid, have ordained, that all Landlords and Bailiffs in the Highlands ſhall be charged to find ſufficient caution and ſoverty landed men in the incountry, to the contentment of the Lords of Our Privy Council, that they for themſelves, and all theſe for whom they are lyable and

oblieged

oblieged to anſwer by Our ſaids Laws and Acts of Parliament, ſhall keep Our peace; and that they ſhall not invade, trouble nor oppreſs any of Our Subjects in their Perſons, Lands, Poſſeſſions, Goods nor Geer by order of Law and Juſtice; and that they ſhall be anſwerable to Juſtice, and ſatisfie parties skaithed conform to the Laws and Acts of Parliament, and under the pains contained therein, and alſo, under ſuch pecunial pains to be paid for Our uſe, as ſhall be appointed by the Lords of Our Privy Council, to be inſert in the Letters to be directed againſt them: And We have ordained Letters to be directed againſt the ſaids Landlords and Bailiffs, charging them to find the ſaid caution, under the pain of rebellion; And for relief of the Landlords and Bailiffs who have found or ſhall find the ſoverty foreſaid, Letters are ordained to be directed, charging ſuch perſons in ſpecial as the ſaids Landlords and Bailiffs ſhall give in in Bill, which are Vaſſals, Men-tennents or Servants to them, to find caution acted in the Books of Our Privy Council, that they ſhall free and relieve the ſaids Landlords and Bailiffs of the ſaid caution and ſoverty found for them, under the ſaid pain of rebellion. And further, We, with advice foreſaid, have ordained, that the Landlords, Bailiffs and Chieftains of Clannes contained in a Roll, (which is inſert in the end of this Our Proclamation) ſhall compear before the Lords of Our Privy Council upon the ſecond Thurſday of *July* yearly; and failzieing of any of them by deceaſe, their Succeſſors in their Lands, Baileries and Juriſdictions within the Highlands, and theſe who ſhall be Chieftains of the ſaids Clannes for the time, ſhall be oblieged to appear before the Lords of Our Privy Council yearly the day foreſaid; To the effect, that theſe who are lyable to give ſoverty may find the ſame, if it be not already found, and that they may give new caution if need be; and that the ſaids Landlords, Bailiffs and Chieftains of Clannes may receive ſuch orders and inſtructions as the ſaids Lords of Our Privy Council ſhall think fit to give, for keeping and preſerving the peace of the Highlands: With certification, that theſe who ſhall not appear yearly the day foreſaid before the ſaids Lords of Our Council, for their abſence and contumacy ſhall be unlawed and ordained to pay, *toties quoties*, ſuch ſums as the ſaids Lords of Our Council ſhall appoint; and ordains Letters of Horning, Poinding and others to be directed for payment of the ſame; and this Proclamation being once lawfully publiſhed in manner aftermentioned, ſhall be ſufficient to obliege the ſaids Landlords, Bailiffs and Chieftains of Clannes to appear yearly before the ſaids Lords of Our Council, without any other charge or citation. And further, We have ordained, that the ſaids Landlords and Bailiffs, at their firſt appearance before Our Council at the day foreſaid and yearly thereafter, ſhall bring with them and give in exact Liſts and Rolls of all the men living in their bounds above the age of ſixteen years; and if they ſhall fail to give up any above the age foreſaid, they ſhall be eſteemed, cenſured and puniſhed as favourers and reſſetters of Theeves and broken men. And becauſe it may be pretended, that the ſaids Landlords, Bailiffs or Chieftains of Clannes, are or may be under Captions for debts, or

ſome other civil cauſe, ſo that they cannot appear before the Council; Therefore, We, with advice foreſaid, are pleaſed to grant protection to all Landlords, Baiſiffs and Chieftains of Clannes, who ſhall repair to Our Privy Council the ſaid ſecond Thurſday of *July* next, or in any other year thereafter, in obedience to Our ſaid Order and Proclamation; or who ſhall be charged to find the caution foreſaid, by vertue of Letters direct againſt them to that purpoſe. So that if they dwell within the Shires of *Sterling*, *Dumbartoun*, *Perth* or *Argyl*, they ſhall have Our protection for fourteen dayes before, and fourteen dayes after the ſaid ſecond Thurſday of *July* yearly, and any other particular day to which they are cited to appear for finding the ſoverty foreſaid; and for twenty dayes before and twenty dayes after, if they dwell in any other of the Northern Shires; during which time, it ſhall not be lawful to any Meſſenger or other Officer or Magiſtrate, to take or apprehend any of the ſaids perſons for debt or any other civil cauſe, by vertue of Letters of Caption, or any other Precept or Warrand: Certifying all Our Subjects, and in ſpecial the Landlords, Bailiffs and Chieftains of Clannes, and the Inhabitants within the Highlands, That We and the Lords of Our Privy Council will proceed vigorouſly, and put in execution Our reſolution foreſaid, and the Laws and Acts of Parliament and Council concerning the Highlands and quieting thereof, and for preventing, repreſſing and puniſhing thefts, depredations, murders and other crimes, oppreſſion and diſorders within the ſame, and repairing and redreſſing the ſkaith and prejudice done to Our peaceable and good Subjects. And that all Landlords, Bailiffs and Chieftains of Clannes contained in the ſaid Roll, who ſhall not appear before Our Privy Council the ſaid ſecond Thurſday of *July* next to come, and yearly thereafter, ſhall be eſteemed diſaffected to Our Authority, and to the peace and quiet of the Country, and ſhall be highly fined and unlawed for their abſence and contumacy, and otherwayes puniſhed as the ſaids Lords of Our Council ſhall think fit, and their fines ſhall be uplifted for Our uſe: And that all other Landlords, Baiſiffs and others within the Highlands, who ſhall at any time be charged upon Letters to be directed by Our Privy Council to find the ſaid ſoverty for themſelves, and their Men-tennents and Servants for whom they are anſwerable, and ſhall diſobey and not find the ſame, ſhall be denunced to Our Horn, and ſhall be taken and incarcerate, and their eſcheats whole Goods and Geer ſhall be intrometted with and uplifted for Our uſe: And whenſoever any theft, depredations, oppreſſions, or other crimes or diſorders ſhall be done or committed by any Theeves, broken men or other Inhabitants within the ſaid Highlands, the pains contained in Our ſaids Laws and Acts of Parliament, and in the Letters directed againſt the Landlords, Bailiffs and others for finding caution for themſelves, and theſe for whom they are anſwerable that they ſhall keep the peace, together with the reparation and redreſs due to the parties grieved, ſhall be ſeverely uplifted and exacted from the Landlords and Bailiffs, who are oblieged to anſwer for theſe who ſhall commit the ſaids crimes and diſorders; and the delinquents and committers thereof, their complices, aiders, reſſetters, and theſe

who ſhall ſupply or intercommune with them, ſhall be called and purſued criminally; and being convicted, ſhall be examplarly puniſhed according to Law; and if they be abſent, they ſhall be outlawed and declared fugitives and denunced, and ſhall be eſteemed and proſecuted as rebels and publick enemies to God, Our Authority, and Our true and faithful Subjects, and purſued with fire and ſword wherever they may be apprehended, without any crime, pain or hazard to be incurred by the doers thereof; and that We, and the ſaids Lords of Our Council, will take all other wayes that ſhall be thought neceſſary or expedient to the end foreſaid, untill the ſaid Highlands be fully quieted, and all Theeves, wicked, diſorderly and broken men be utterly rooted out and extirped. And ordains theſe preſents to be printed, and publiſhed at the Mercat-croſſes of the head Burghs of the ſeveral Shires of this Kingdom; as alſo, to be read at the whole Paroch-churches upon a Sabbath after Divine Service, that none pretend ignorance.

A LIST of the Names of the Landlords and Chieftains of Clannes that are to compear yearly before the Council, and to renew their Bond for the Peace of the Highlands.

The Laird of *Luſs*, the Laird of *Buchannane*, the Laird of *Mckfarland*, the Earl of *Perth*, the Earl of *Tullibardine*, the Earl of *Athol*, *John Campbel* younger of *Glenurchy*, *Robert Campbel* of *Glenlyon*, *Alexander Robertſon* of *Strowan*, Sir *Alexander Menzies* of *Weyme*, *John Campbel* of *Fordew*, *Campbel* of *Glenfalloch*, the Earl of *Argyl* for himſelf and his whole Fewars and Vaſſals, the Laird of *Mckclean*, *Mckclean* of *Lochbowy*, the Captain of *Clanronnald*, the Lord *Mckdonnald*, the Marqueſs of *Huntley* for himſelf and his whole Fewars and Vaſſals, the Laird of *Mckintoſh* for his whole Fewars and Vaſſals, the Laird of *Grant*, the Lord *Rae*, the Earl of *Seaforth*, the Earl of *Sutherland*, Sir *James Mckdonnald* of *Slait*, the Laird of *Mckleod*, the Earl of *Murray*, the Earl of *Mar*, the Lord *Lovat*, the Earl of *Airth*, the Earl of *Aboyn*, the Earl of *Airly*, the Earl of *Caithneſs*, the Laird of *Lochyell*, the Laird of *Edyell*, the Laird of *Alter*, the Laird of *Ballingoun*, the Laird of *Foules*, the Laird of *Pluſcardie*, the Laird of *Tarbet*, the Laird of *Cromarty*, the Laird of *Mckgregor*, the Laird of *Mckmairtine*, the Laird of *Lawers*, the Laird of *Gairntully*, and the Laird of *Drum*.

Tho. Hay, Cls. Sti Concilii.

EDINBURGH,
Printed by *Evan Tyler*, Printer to the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, 1669.

A PROCLAMATION,

Against keeping of CONVENTICLES.

Edinburgh, *the third day of* **August**, *one thousand six hundred and sixty nine.*

CHARLES, by the Grace of GOD, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith; To Messengers at Armes, Our Sheriffs in that part conjunctly and severally specially constitute, Greeting. Forasmuch, as from Our tender care and great zeal for preserving the peace and quiet of this Church and Kingdom, by Our former Proclamations We have prohibited and discharged all private Meetings and Conventicles, under the pretext of religious Exercise and Worship: And yet nevertheless, in divers places of this Kingdom, some outed Ministers and others take upon them to preach and exercise the functions of the Ministery, in meetings of Our Subjects not warranted by Law, to the high contempt of Our Authority and Government, and disquiet of the peace of this Church and Kingdom. Therefore, We, with advice of the Lords of Our Privy Council, (but derogation in any sort from Our said former Proclamations or pains therein contained) Do command all Heretors timeously to delate any, who within their bounds shall take upon them to preach or carry on Worship in such unwarranted Meetings and Assemblies, and make their names known to Sheriffs, Stewarts, Lords and Bailiffs of Regalities and their Deputes, Barons, Magistrates of Burghs, Justices of Peace, and Officers and Commissioners of the Militia within whose bounds and jurisdictions they may be apprehended. And do hereby authorize and command the Sheriffs and others foresaids, that (after intimation made to them that the persons foresaids are within their respective bounds) they make exact search and enquiry after them, and if they be found, that they apprehend and incarcerate their persons, and acquaint the Lords of Our Privy Council of their imprisonment; and requires the Magistrates of Burghs to receive and detain them prisoners until further order; and that this they do, as they will be answerable under all highest pain. Likeas We will, that all Our good Subjects be hereby advertised, that We are resolved in the future to put Our Laws, Acts, Statutes and Proclamations vigorously in execution, against withdrawers from the publick Worship in their own Paroch Churches. And ordains these presents to be printed, and published at the Mercat-crosse of Edinburgh and other head Burghs of Shires within this Kingdom, that none pretend ignorance.

Al. Gibson, Cls. Sti Concilli.

EDINBURGH,
Printed by *Evan Tyler*, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty, 1669.

At the Court at White-Hall.

The 13th. of *July*, 1682.

PRESENT

THE

King's moſt Excellent Majeſty : &c.

HIS Majeſty having been Informed by the Lord Mayor, and divers of the Aldermen of London; That the Diſorders and Riots ariſen in that City, upon the Day appointed for the Election of Sheriffs, have been chiefly Occaſioned by the Proceedings of the Common-Hall in an Irregular Way, Contrary to what hath been Anciently Accuſtomed : His Majeſty by the Advice of his Council hath thought Fit, for the better keeping of the Peace, of the City, to Direct, and hereby to Require the Lord Mayor to Maintain and Preſerve intire the Ancient Cuſtoms of the City. And for the better doing thereof, to take Effectual Order that at the Common-Hall to be held to Morrow, all Proceedings be begun anew, and Carried on in the Uſual manner as they ought to have been upon the Twenty Fourth Day of June Laſt.

LONDON: Printed for C. R. 1682.

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To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Addreſs of the Magiſtrates and Council of Your City of Glaſgow *in* Scotland, *for themſelves, and in name of the Inhabitants.*

AS we Your Majeſties moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, could not but in a very ſpecial manner, have a deep ſenſe of, and be much afflicted for the inexpreſſible loſs of our late Gracious Monarch, by whoſe Care and Protection, we were ſo well Defended from the Dangers that did conſtantly Threaten us from Diſorderly Neighbours, for which loſs, each of Your Majeſties Subjects is truly grieved; ſo this grateful and decent Sorrow does not at all hinder us from bleſſing Almighty God, and having our Hearts filled with ſincere Joy, for Your Sacred Majeſties Succeſſion to the Throne of your Royal Anceſtors, by by whom we and our Predeceſſors have been ſo long Protected, and from whoſe extraordinary Experience, as well as Wiſdom and Courage; We have juſt reaſon to expect that this Kingdom will be again reduced to Quiet and Happineſs; And the Trade by which this Place is only Supported, will be ſecured, and encouraged by the extraordinary Skill which Your Sacred Majeſty has in Affairs of that Nature; In return of all which, we ſhall endeavour with Hearts far more Loyal than any Profeſſions we can make, not only to approve our ſelves in our own Stations, in Your Majeſties Service; but be very Exemplary to others, in ſpight of all Dangers and Oppoſitions; though we have very good reaſon to hope that none of theſe will threaten Your Majeſties peaceable Reign, which that it may be as happy as Your Majeſties great Virtues deſerve, and as our ſincere Loyalty ſhould inſpire us to wiſh, ſhall be the conſtant and ardent Prayers of

May it pleaſe Your Sacred Majeſty,

Your Majeſties moſt humble,
moſt Faithful, and moſt
Dutiful Subjects.

Vienna, March 18.

The Turks we hear are preparing another great Company for *Newheusel*; and several Troops are Marching to joyn Colonel *Heusler* that he may be in a condition to oppose them. Of the last action he was engaged in with the Enemy we have now these particulars: Col: *Heusler* having had information by a person who came out of *Newheusel*, that the Turks were resolved to relieve that place whatever it cost them; that for this purpose they had drawn together 8000 men between *Novigrad* and *Vaccia*; and that they were by a Signal of a certain number of Guns to give notice of their march to the Garrison of *Newheusel*, who were thereupon to send out 200 Horse to meet the said Convoy, and to conduct it, by the best and most convenient way to the Town; He was very watchful to prevent the Enemies design; and having heard the Signal, sent a Detachement to meet the party that came out of the Town, which succeeded as he desired; for they defeated the Turks, and took 50 of them Prisoners, by whom they understood the way the Convoy was to take; whereupon Colonel *Heusler*, having with him about 2000 men marched towards the River *Ipol*, and posted himself there. The Enemy advancing, he first attacked their Van-guard with three Field Pieces, and put them into disorder, and then charg'd them with that Success, that after a short Dispute he put them to flight, leaving 500 slain upon the place, but Colonel *Heusler* knowing their main Body was not far off, did not think fit to pursue them.

Whitehall, March 27.

This Day his Grace *William* Duke of *Queensberry* Lord Thesaurer (now His Majesty's High Commissioner) and the Right Honourable *James* Earl of *Perth* Lord High Chancellor of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, were Sworn of His Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council here, and accordingly took their Places at the Board.

Edinburgh, Re-printed by the Heir of *Andrew Anderson*, Printer to His most Sacred *Majesty*, 1685.

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Another Hand
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K. James II. & Ireland
James II King

An ACCOUNT of what His MAJESTY said at His First Coming to Council.

His Majesty at His First Sitting in His Privy Council, was Graciously pleased to Express Himself in this manner.

My Lords,

BEfore I enter upon an y other Business, I think fit to say something to you; Since it hath pleased Almighty God to place Me in this Station, and I am now to Succeed so good and so Gracious a King, as well as so very Kind a Brother; I think it fit to Declare to you, That I will endeavour to follow His Example, and most especially in that of His Great Clemency and Tenderness to His People: I have been Reported to be a Man for Arbitrary Power, but that is not the onely Story has been made of Me: And I shall make it My Endeavours to Preserve this Government both in Church and State, as it is now by Law Establish'd: I know the Principles of the Church of *England* are for Monarchy, and the Members of it have shewed themselves Good and Loyal Subjects, therefore I shall always take Care to Defend and Support it: I know too, That the Laws of *England* are sufficient to make the King as great a Monarch as I can wish; And as I shall never Depart from the Just Rights and Prerogative of the Crown, so I shall never Invade any mans Property. I have often heretofore ventured My Life in Defence of this Nation, and I shall still go as far as any Man in Preserving it in all its Just Rights and Liberties.

Whereupon the Lords of the Council were Humble Suiters to His Majesty, That these His Gracious Expressions might be made Publick; Which His Majesty did Order accordingly.

LONDON,
Printed by the Assigns of *John Bill* Deceas'd: And by *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1684.

B 5-B. 19.
James 2. King

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By the King,

A PROCLAMATION

Declaring His Majesties Pleasure touching His Royal Coronation, and the Solemnity thereof.

JAMES R.

WHereas We have Resolved by the Favour and Blessing of God, to Celebrate the Solemnity of Our Royal Coronation, and also the Coronation of Our Dearly Beloved Consort the Queen, upon the Twenty third day of April, being St. George's day next, at Our Palace of Westminster; And forasmuch as by Ancient Customs and Usages of this Realm, as also in regard of divers Tenures of sundry Manors, Lands, and other Hereditaments, many of Our Loving Subjects do Claim, and are bound to do and perform divers several Services on the said Day, and at the time of the Coronation, as in times Precedent their Ancestors, and those from whom they Claim have Done and Performed at the Coronations of Our Famous Progenitors and Predecessors, Kings and Queens of this Realm: We therefore out of Our Princely Care, for the Preservation of the Lawful Rights and Inheritances of Our Loving Subjects Whom it may Concern, have thought fit to give Notice and Publish Our Resolution therein; And do hereby give Notice of, and Publish the same accordingly: And We do hereby further Signifie, That by Our Commission under Our Great Seal of England, We have Appointed and Authorized Our Right Trusty and Welbeloved Councellor Francis Lord Guilford Lord Keeper of Our Great Seal of England, Our Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousin and Councellor, Laurence Earl of Rochester Lord High Treasurer of England, Our Right Trusty and Entirely Beloved Cousin and Councellor George Marquess of Halifax, Lord President of Our Privy Council, Our Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousin and Councellor Henry Earl of Clarendon Lord Privy Seal, Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin Henry Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousins and Councellors, James Duke of Ormond Lord Steward of Our Houshold, and Henry Duke of Beaufort Lord President of Wales, Our Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousins and Councellors, Robert Earl of Lindsey Lord Great Chamberlain of England, Henry Earl of Arlington Lord Chamberlain of Our Houshold, Aubrey Earl of Oxford, Theophilus Earl of Huntington, John Earl of Bridgewater, Henry Earl of Peterborow, Philip Earl of Chesterfield, Robert Earl of Sunderland One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and Robert Earl of Ailesbury, Our Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousin John Earl of Radnor, Our Right Trusty and Welbeloved Councellors, George Lord Dartmouth Master General of Our Ordnance, Sidney Lord Godolphin Lord Chamberlain to Our Royal Consort the Queen, and Sir George Jeffreys Knight and Baronet Chief Justice of Our Court of Kings Bench, and Our Trusty and Welbeloved Sir Thomas Jones Knight Chief Justice of Our Court of Common Pleas, or any Three or more of them, to Receive, Hear and Determine the Petitions and Claims which shall be to them Exhibited by any of Our Loving Subjects in this behalf: And We shall Appoint Our said Commissioners for that purpose to Sit in the Painted Chamber of Our Palace at Westminster, upon the Twenty fourth day of this instant March, at Nine of the Clock in the Forenoon of that day, and from time to time to Adjourn, as to them shall seem meet for the Execution of Our said Commission, Which We do thus Publish, to the intent that all such Persons whom it may any ways concern, may know When and Where to give their Attendance for the Exhibiting of their Petitions and Claims concerning their Services before-mentioned, to be Done and Performed unto Us at Our said Coronation: And We do hereby Signifie unto all and every Our Subjects whomsoever may concern, That Our Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby Straitly Charge all Persons of What Rank or Quality soever they be, who either upon Our Letters to them Directed, or by Reason of their Offices, or Tenures, or otherwise are to do any Service at the said day or time of Our Coronation, That they do duly give their Attendance accordingly in all Respects, Furnished and Appointed as to so great a Solemnity appertaineth, and Answerable to the Dignities and Places which every one of them respectively holdeth and Enjoyeth; And of this they or any of them are not to fail, as they will Answer the contrary at their Perils, unless upon special Reasons by Our Self under Our Hand to be Allowed We shall Dispence with any of their Services or Attendances.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Sixth day of *March* 168⅘. in the First Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

LONDON,
Printed by the Assigns of *John Bill* deceas'd: And by *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*,
Printers to the Kings Most Excellent Majesty. 168⅘.

K. Gt. Brit. d. Fol. James II. King.

95

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

JAMES R.

Whereas We have received Certain Information, That James Duke of Monmouth, Ford late Lord Gray Outlawed for High Treason, with divers other Traytors and Outlaws, are lately Landed in an Hostile manner at Lyme, in Our County of Dorset, And have Possessed themselves of Our said Town of Lyme. And have sent and dispersed some of their Trayterous Complices into the Neighbouring Countreys to Incite them to Joyn in open Rebellion against Us.

We do hereby, With the Advice of Our Privy Council, Declare and Publish the said James Duke of Monmouth, and all his Complices, Adherents, Abettors, and Advisers, Traytors and Rebells; And do Command and Require all Our Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Bayliffs, and all other Our Officers Civil and Military, to use their utmost endeavours to Seize and Apprehend the said James Duke of Monmouth, Ford late Lord Gray, and all their said Confederates and Adherents; And all and every other Person and Persons that shall be Aiding or Abetting the aforesaid Traitors and Rebells; And the said Persons and every of them to Secure until Our further Pleasure be known, as they Will Answer the contrary at their utmost Peril.

16 JU 59

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* this Thirteenth day of *June*, 1685. And in the First Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

LONDON, Printed by the Assigns of *John Bill* deceas'd: And by *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings Most Excellent Majesty, 1685.

96

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

JAMES R.

Whereas an Humble Addreſs hath been made unto Us by Our Commons Aſſembled in Parliament, That We by Our Proclamation would pleaſe to promiſe a Reward of Five Thouſand Pounds to ſuch Perſon or Perſons who ſhall Bring in the Perſon of James Duke of Monmouth Alive or Dead; And whereas the ſaid James Duke of Monmouth ſtands Attainted of High Treaſon by Act of Parliament; We do hereby by the Advice of Our Priby Council, Publiſh and Declare Our Royal Promiſe and Our Will and Pleaſure, That whoſoever ſhall Bring in the Body of the ſaid James Duke of Monmouth either Dead or Alive, ſhall Receive and have the Reward of Five Thouſand Pounds, to be forthwith Paid by Our High Treaſurer of England, for ſuch his or their Service.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Sixteenth day of *June*, 1685. In the Firſt Year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

LONDON,
Printed by the Aſſigns of *John Bill* deceas'd: And by *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings Moſt Excellent Majeſty, 1685.

98

K. 8. B. 18. James II. No 7

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

JAMES R.

WHereas in the time of the late Rebellion, We upon just grounds gave Order for the Apprehending of Henry Lord Delamere, to the end he might enter into Security to Us for keeping of the Peace towards Us and Our Subjects during that Rebellion; and although he had Notice thereof, and was several times advertised to render himself, yet in Contempt of Our Authority, and to render Our Commands for the Preservation of the Peace of Our Kingdoms ineffectual, did Abscond himself, and yet doth Abscond himself, contrary to the Duty of a good Subject, whereby he hath given Us good cause to suspect his Fidelity towards Us: We therefore with the Advice of Our Privy Council, do Command, Publish and Declare by this Our Proclamation, That the said Henry Lord Delamere do within Ten Days after the Date hereof Appear before Us in Our Privy Council, upon Pain of being Proceeded against for his Contempt to Our Royal Commands, according to the Laws of this Our Kingdom.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Nineteenth Day of *July* 1685. In the First Year of Our Reign.

God Save the King.

LONDON,

Printed by the Assigns of *John Bill* deceas'd: And by *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1685.

101.

H. 8. W. & M. James II. King

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION

For Proroguing of the PARLIAMENT.

James R.

Whereas Our Parliament begun and held at Westminster the Nineteenth day of May in the first year of Our Reign, was by Prorogations continued to the Tenth day of May last past, and was then further Prorogued to the Two and twentieth day of November next ensuing: And Our Royal Intention being to Prorogue Our said Parliament to a further day; and being willing for the great Ease of Our Loving Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Our said Parliament, to dispense with their Attendance at Westminster at the day prefixt: We have thought fit, with the Advice of Our Priby Council, to Publish and Declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure to be, That Our said Parliament be further Prorogued to the Fifteenth day of February next ensuing, to be holden then at Westminster. And Our said Parliament is hereby further Prorogued to the Fifteenth day of February next ensuing, to be held at Westminster. And Our Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly Require and Command Our said Loving Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Our said Parliament, that accordingly they give their Attendance at Westminster upon the said Fifteenth day of February next ensuing, as they will Answer the contrary at their Perils.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Eighth Day of *October* 1686. in the Second Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

LONDON,

Printed by *Charles Bill*, *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1686.

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England in Misc. Publ. Documents
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AT

St. JAMES's

The 7th of *January* 1689 By His HIGHNESS the

Prince of Orange.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE only Reason which Induced me to undergo so Dangerous an Undertaking, was, that I saw the *Laws* and *Liberties* of these Kingdoms overturned, and the *Protestant Religion* in Eminent Danger, and seeing you are here so many *Noblemen* and *Gentlemen*, I have called you together, that I may have your Advice what is to be done for securing the *Protestant Religion*, and Restoring Your *Laws* and *Liberties*, according to my Declaration.

TO HIS

HIGHNESS

THE

Prince of Orange.

WE the Lords and Gentlemen of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, Assembled at Your Highnes desire in this extraordinary Conjuncture, and do give Your Highnes our humble & hearty Thanks for your Pious and Generous Undertaking, for preserving the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of these Kingdoms, In order to attaining these Ends, our humble advice and desire is that your Highnes take upon you the Administration of Publick Affairs both Civil and Military, the disposal of the Publick Revenues and Fortresses of the Kingdom of Scotland; and the doing every thing that is necessary for the Preservation of the Peace of the Kingdom, untill a general meeting of the States of the Nation, which we humbly desire your Highnes to call, to be holden at *Edinburgh* the 14 day of *March* next, by your Letter or Proclamation to be published at the Mercat Cross of *Edinburgh* and other head Boroughs of the several Shires and Stewartries, as sufficient Intimation to all concerned according to the custom of the Kingdom, and that the publication of these your Letters of Proclamation be by the Sheriffs and Stewards, Clerks for the Free Holders, that have the value of Lands, holden according to Law for making Elections; and by the Town Clerks of the several Burroughs for the meeting of the whole Burgesses of the Respective Royal Buroughs, to make their Elections at least 15 dayes before the meeting of the Estates at *Edinburgh*. And the said Respective Clerks to make intimation thereof at least 10 dayes before the meeting for Election, and that the whole Electors, and Members of the said meeting at *Edinburgh*, qualified as above expressed be Protestants without any other Exceptions or Limitations whatsomever, to deliberate and resolve what is to be done for securing the Protestant Religion and Restoring the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom according to your Highnes Declaration.

Dated at the Council Chamber *at* Whitehall *the* 10 *Day of* January 1689.

Printed in the Year 1689.

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PROCLAMATION

Anent Fourty-Penny-Pieces.

Edinburgh 20. *September* 1699.

FOraſmuch as by Proclamation of the Lords of His Majeſties Privy Counceil of the date the 9th *December* 1697, All the Leidges are Required and Commanded to Paſs and Receive in Payments of all Sorts the *Fourty-Penny-Pieces*, of the Coyn and Mint of this Kingdom, at three ſhilling ſix pennies *Scots* Money, how Bare ſoever and worne by Uſe the ſamen be, if the Print and Veſtige of the Coyn of this Kingdom be viſible upon them, and thereby, diſcharged any of the Leidges to refuſe the ſaids *Scots Fourty-penny-pieces* at the Rate of three ſhilling ſix pennies, under the pain of being lyable to pay the double of what they refuſe to the Party who offered the ſame to be decerned immediatly without any Proceſs, and exacted from the Refuſer by any Magiſtrat within this Kingdom, in favours and to the behove of them from whom any of the ſaids *Fourty-penny-pieces* are refuſed: And the Lord Provoſt, Baillies and Council of this City being reſolved to ſee the ſaid Act of Privy Council inviolably obſerved within the ſamen, and Priviledges thereof. Theſe are therefore, In His Majeſties Name and Authority, and in Name and Authority of the Right Honourable the Lord Provoſt, Baillies and Council of this City, Commanding & Requiring all His Majeſties Liedges within the ſamen, and Priviledges thereof, to Paſs and Receive in payments of all Sorts the ſaids *Fourty-pennie-pieces* at the rate foreſaid, in the Terms and under the pains contained in the foreſaid proclamation. And ordains thir preſents to be publiſhed as uſe is, and printed, that none may pretend Ignorance. *Extracted by*

GEORGE HOME

GOD Save the King

Edinburgh, printed by the Heirs and Succeſſors of *Andrew Anderſon*, printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, City and College 1699.

The French King's

DECLARATION,

Relating to a War with *England*, *Germany*, and *Holland*, &c.

Licenſed according to Dyer.

LEWIS R.

THE juſt Diſpoſition of *Charles* II. King of *Spain*, by which, for preſerving his Kingdoms in one Monarchy, and to maintain the General Peace of *Europe*, he call'd to the Succeſſion of all his Dominions the Duke of *Anjou*, our Grand-Son, who is the Lawful Heir of them, by the Renunciation of our deareſt Son the *Dauphin*, and of our Grand-Son the Duke of *Burgandy* in his Favour, having given new Subject of *Envy* to our Neighbouring Princes, and at the ſame time furniſhed them with Pretexts for recommencing a War, which we had happily concluded by a Peace, the Conditions of which might have been more advantagious to us, had we not preſered the Repoſe of our Subjects to our own proper Intereſts. It is with the ſame Mind, and with the ſame View of the good of our Subjects, and preſerving the Peace of *Europe*, that we were willing to abandon the Advantages of the Treaty of Partition, according to which the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Scicily*, the Dutchy of *Milan* and the Province of *Guipuſcoa* might have belong'd to us, but of which we could not take Poſſeſſion without deſpoiling the Duke of *Anjou* our Grand-Son of the Rights which have fallen to him, without renewing of the War our ſelves, which the Welfare of our Subjects and that of all *Europe* obliged us to avoid. But the Movements and Preparations which are made in *Germany*, *England* and *Holland* ſuffer us not to doubt that ſome Princes being jealous of the new Advantages of the Houſe of *France*, and *others having a Deſign entirely to ſubject the People whom a long Peace might have confirm'd in the remains of that Liberty they enjoy*, are reſolved to renew the War, we find our ſelves obliged to oppoſe an equal Force at leaſt to thoſe which they prepare to diſpute with our deareſt Brother and Grand-Son the King of *Spain*, the Title that he hath acquir'd by Blood, by Will of the late King *Charles* II. and by the Suffrages and ardent Deſires of all the People of his Kingdoms. In purſuance of this Deſign, we have given order for conſiderable Levies; but ſince the Expence of our Military Preparations to enable us to take the Field, in good time, in Caſe the *Emperor*, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* continue their deſign of making War upon us, exceeds our ordinary Revenue; we are under a neceſſity of having recourſe to extraordinary Funds, that may be leſs burdenſome to our Subjects, than thoſe we had recourſe to in the laſt War; and amongſt all thoſe propoſed to us, we think it moſt convenient to eſtabliſh the Capitation as follows. Firſt. That from the 1ſt of *January* of this preſent Year. There be levied throughout all our Dominions, a General Capitation on all our Subjects, payable from Year to Year, during the War. Second. That the Intendants and Deputies in each Province, choſen by us, ſhall regulate the ſaid Capitation according to our Orders, which ſhall afterwards be enroll'd in the Acts of our Council. Third. That no Subject be exempted, except Clergy-Men, who, we doubt not, will give us Proofs of their Zeal in this Conjuncture by a voluntarily Aid, proportionable to the neceſſity of the State, as they did during the laſt War. Fourth. We doubt not but our Nobility and Officers of Juſtice will, with the like Zeal, pay thoſe Summs they ſhall be tax'd in proportionable to their Dignity and Revenue. Fifth. That this Tax be paid one half in *March* and the other in *September*, in each Year, the 1ſt Payment this Year to begin in *May*, and the 2d in *October*, on the Penalties contained in the *Declaration*, from the 6th to the 18th Article he regulates the manner of Payment in the different ſorts of Juriſdictions, and appoints who ſhall be the Aſſeſſors. The 18th appoints the Collectors Sallaries. The 19th appoints the method of accounting. The 20th forbids the Receivers taking any thing for Acquittance. The 21ſt appoints the Method of forcing Payment. The 22d orders, that all Things belonging to this TAX, be writ on Paper not ſtamp'd, notwithſtanding any thing the Farmers of his Revenues may pretend to the contrary. The 23d, 24th, 25th appoints the method of paying it in Families. The 26th orders an Account to be given annually of ſuch changes as happen in the Tax-Rolls. The 27th orders that for the recovery of the ſaid Tax, the Tax Rolls may be Summarily judg'd by the Intendants and Deputies without Appeal for any Summ under 50 Livres, and for any Summ above, there may be an Appeal to the Council: And as to the Tax upon Officers of the Superior Courts, the ſaid Courts are to dertemine all Controverſies about the ſame without Appeal. The 28th has a *Salvo Jure* for the Rights, Prerogarives and Privileges of the reſpective Orders of the Kingdom.

Given at Our Court at *Verſailes*, *December* 12*th*. 1701. in the 50th Year of our Reign.

LONDON, Printed by *E. Hill.* near *Cornhill*, 1701.

K Easter – Quarter Sessions

Guildhald. Civit. Exon. } *Ad General. Seſſion. Pacis tent. apud* Guildhaldam *Civitat. prædict. in & pro Civitat. & Com. Civitat.* Exon, *decimo ſexto die* Aprilis, *Anno Regni Dom. noſtri* Caroli *Secundi Dei Gratia* Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, *Regis, fidei Defenſor.* &c. *Triceſſimo quinto, Annoque Dom.* 1683.

WE have with great ſatisfaction obſerved what good ſucceſs the vigorous proſecution of our Laws againſt Diſſenters hath had in other places, and we well hoped that either the fear of the like proſecution, or a due ſenſe of their Duty might have brought the Diſſenters of this place to a due Conformity; but to our grief we find them ſo ſtrangely ſettled upon their Lees and wedded to their faction and Schiſm, that nothing but a ſeaſonable and vigorous application of our Laws can bring them to partake of the bleſſings of the beſt Reformed Church in the World, to become Dutiful Subjects to his Majeſty, and to make them friends to our publick peace.

In all Duty and thankfulneſs we humbly acknowledge, we of this City have by a Succeſſion of gracious Kings been more particularly obliged then other places, and the great Priviledges we now enjoy ſhould raiſe us to an higher pitch of Loyalty. And therefore we take this opportunity to declare that for the ſafety of his Majeſties Sacred Perſon, and ſecurity of the publick Peace, we will henceforward put the Laws effectually in execution againſt all Diſſenters, whether Papiſts or other Sectaries, as being fully ſatisfied that the continuance of Faction and Sedition will end in nothing elſe, then the ruin of our Church and State

Imprimis, We reſolve, order and agree in purſuance of a Statute, made in the ſeventeenth year of this King, Intituled an Act for the reſtraining Non-conformiſt Miniſters, from inhabiting in Corporations, to iſſue out our Warrants to the ſeveral Conſtables of this City and County, ſtrictly requiring them to apprehend and take into cuſtody all Non-conformiſt Preachers, and from time to time to make diligent ſearch in all places where they may have any cauſe to ſuſpect they may lurk or hide, againſt whom we reſolve to proceed as the ſaid Law directs, as knowing that they are the Springs that ſet the miſchievous Engine of Faction on work and under the plauſible pretences of Religion, poyſon the people with Seditious principles.

Secondly, We will likewiſe order our Conſtables every Sunday and other days when there ſhall be any cauſe of ſuſpicion, to make diligent ſearch in all places within their ſeveral Pariſhes, where Conventicles have been uſually held, or where they are ſuſpected to be held, and if they ſhall find any perſons ſo unlawfully aſſembled, to give us, or one of us Information thereof, to the intent they may be proceeded againſt as the Law directs.

Thirdly, We reſolve ſtrictly to enjoyn all our Conſtables to make preſentments unto us, of all perſons within the City and County, who are above the age of ſixteen years, and do not repair every Sunday to their Pariſh Church, and there abide orderly and ſoberly during the whole time of Divine ſervice. And we intend to that purpoſe to have a meeting once every Month, within the *Guildhall* of this City, for the taking of their preſentments as aforeſaid.

Fourthly, As the Holy Sacrament of the Lords Supper, is one of the moſt Sacred Ordinances in Religion, ſo it is the beſt Teſt as well to diſcriminate the Papiſts as other dangerous Sectaries, who have ſwallowed ſo many Rebellious Leagues and Covenants, and have engaged themſelves in ſo many factious Confederacies and Aſſociations, againſt the Government. And many of them (we fear) have not in Teſtimony of their Repentance, received the Holy Sacrament, according to the conſtitution of our Church, ſince its happy re-eſtabliſhment. We do therefore Order that the ſeveral Church-Wardens and Conſtables of every Pariſh of this City and County ſhall preſent unto us the Names of all ſuch perſons as ſhall abſent themſelves from their Pariſh Church by the ſpace of a Month, and have not within the year laſt paſt received the Holy Sacrament againſt all which we will proceed, according to the direction of the Law.

Fifthly, That our Schiſmaticks may not have any juſt cauſe to upbraid us, with the countenancing of Lewdneſs and Debauchery, (of which many themſelves are too much guilty) we reſolve as ſeverely to puniſh all Swearers, Drunkards, and Atheiſtical perſons, that we ſhall receive any Information againſt. And we will Licenſe none to keep Ale-houſes, but honeſt, ſober and Loyal perſons, and ſuch as ſhall bring a Certificate from their Miniſter, that they have once at leaſt in the year laſt paſt, received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. And we will order our Conſtables to make frequent ſearches in all Taverns, Inns and Ale-houſes, within this City and County, and to give us an account of all diſorderly perſons, that they ſhall find Tipling there upon the Sunday or other unſeaſonable times. And becauſe ſome of our Coffee-Houſes are places where idle and diſaffected perſons, neglecting their Trades and Imployments, dayly reſort, and Inſolently cenſure their Governors, and boldly debate matters of State, and ſpread abroad falſe news, and where they are commonly ſupplyed with Seditious Papers, and news Letters, we will ſtrictly enjoyn all Keepers of Coffee-Houſes, upon pain of having the ſeverity of the Law inflicted on them, not to permit any ſuch Seditious Papers or diſcourſes to be had within their Houſes, and we doubt not but all good Men will comply with us in theſe our reſolutions, which tend to the Honour of Almighty God, and the good Government of this City. Under God's Providence it is Obedience and ſubmiſſion to Government, that preſerves the Peace and Order of the World: But Faction and Sedition was always the Devils buſineſs, who in all ages hath cheated Mankind with the falſe ſhows and glaring pretences of Religion, let us who have by this means ſo lately ſuffered all the miſeries of a Civil War, and the horrid miſchiefs of a Rebellion be no more ſo cheated, but let us take the Wiſe Man's advice to fear God and the King, and not to meddle with thoſe that are given to change,

Endim. Walker, Mayor.
John Bear, Recorder.
Iſaac Mawdit.
Henry Gandy.
George Tuthill.
William Sanford.
John Parr.
Henry Smith.

WE the Grand Inqueſt of the City and County of *Exon*, do give our humble thanks unto this Honourable Bench, and do heartily concur with them in this their Order,

John Warren.
Edward Cheeke.
Edward Dally.
Jonathan Gunry.
Joſ. [illegible].
William Smith.
Ellis Pinſent.
Edward Parſons.
Sam. Calle.
Charles Alæn.
Edmund Nott.
William Jope.
William Norris.
Thomas Potter.
Ed. Bampfield.
Nicolas Roe.
Gilbert Yard.
Robert Buckland.

That the concerns of this Ancient and Loyal City, for the ſafety of his Majeſties moſt Sacred Perſon, and for the Pious, Peaceable, and Orderly Government of all the Inhabitants thereof, may be better known, and taken notice of, We, require all the Miniſters, within the Precincts of this City, deliberately to publiſh this excellent Order of theirs (made the laſt Quarter Seſſions) the very next Lord's day after it ſhall be tendered to them.

THO. EXON.

Printed for *George May* Book-ſeller in *Exon*, Anno Dom. 1683.

A

LETTER

FROM THE

Meeting of Eſtates of the Kingdom of *Scotland*,

TO THE Scotland - Parliament

King of England,

In Anſwer to his MAJESTIES Letter Directed to them

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

AS Religion, Liberty and Law are the deareſt Concerns of m kind, ſo the deep ſence of the extream Hazards theſe w expoſed to, muſt Produce ſuitable Returns from the K dom of *Scotland* to your Majeſty, whom in all Sinc Gratitude, we acknowledge to be under God, our g ſeaſonable Deliverer; and we heartily Congratulate, that as God ha noured Your Majeſty to be an eminent Inſtrument for the preſervatio his Truth; ſo he hath rewarded your Undertakings with Succeſs, in th conſiderable Progreſs which You have made in delivering us, and ving to us the **Proteſtant Religion.**

We return our moſt Dutiful Thanks to Your Majeſty, for Your acc ting the Adminiſtration of Publick Affairs, and Conveening the Eſtates this Kingdom; and we ſhall with all convenient Diligence, take Your cious Letter into our Conſideration, hoping ſhortly, by the Bleſſi g of to fall upon ſuch Reſolutions as may be acceptable to Your Maje ty, the **Proteſtant Religion**, and Eſtabliſh the Government, Laws d berties of this Kingdom upon ſolid Foundations, moſt agreeable to neral Good and Inclination of the People.

As to the Propoſal of the Union, we doubt not, Your Majeſty will poſe that Matter, that there may be an equal readineſs in the Kingdom *England* to accompliſh it, as one of the beſt means for ſecuring the neſs of theſe Nations, and ſettling a laſting Peace.

We have hitherto, and ſtill ſhall endeavour to avoid Animoſities or judice which might diſturb our Councils, that as we deſign the Pu Good, ſo it may be done with the general Concurrence and Approbat the Nation: In the mean time, we deſire the continuance of Your Maj Care and Protection towards us in all our Concerns, whereof the E preſſions in Your Gracious Letter, have given us full aſſurance. Sig the Name of us the Eſtates of this Kingdom of *Scotland*, by our Preſid

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,
Your Majeſties moſt Humble.
moſt Faithful and Obedien

HAMIL

LONDON, Printed by G. C. for *John Mumford.* 1689.

8.

His Majesty's Gracious LETTER TO THE PRIVY-COUNCIL of *SCOTLAND*.

Scotland - William & Mary, &c
K

WILLIAM R.

RIGHT Trusty and entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor Right Trusty and Right well Beloved Cousins and Counsellors Right Trusty and well Beloved Cousins and Counsellors, Right Trusty and well Beloved Counsellors, and Trusty and well Beloved Counsellors, We Greet your well. We have received yours, Dated the 8th. Instant, wherein you invite Us to be present the next Session of Parliament, in that Our Antient Kingdom, which We accept of very kindly from you, and assure you, that as it was Our Resolution when We come over to *Britain*, to Deliver these Nations from Popery and Arbitrary Power, that the Protestant Religion, the Laws Rights and Liberties of the Subject might be secured; So when we were setled in the Royal Power, We endeavoured to perfect so good Intentions, doing all things that We thought conduceable thereto, and though Matters have not had the desired Success, yet We are not Discouraged, but with that firmness of Resolution that formerly, We undertook this Voyage into *Britain*, We determined by God's Assistance, under whose Divine Protection We have Our Self, and all Our Concerns, to Prosecute these great Ends in ng both Church and State upon the solid Basis of Law and Equity, as may be most acceptable to Our People, and Secure this and succeeding Generations, from the Fears of former Evils. And We conceiving that the Meeting Our Parliament in Person, might contribute most for accomplishing Our Designs, Ordered you to Adjourn the said Parliament, from the Eighth of *October* to the First of *March* *successive*; But many great and urgent Matters, which concern the Common good of the Protestant Interest, and the well of these Our Kingdoms, obliging Us to meet Our People of *England* in a Parliament here on the Twentieth day of *March*, necessitates Us to continue the Adjournment of the Parliament in that Our Antient Kingdom, for some longer time: Therefore We Require you to Issue forth a Proclamation in our Name, for continuing the Adjournment from the First of *March*, to the Eighteenth day thereof, betwixt and which time, We are hopeful to lay down such Measures, and to give such Instructions to Our Commissioner, till We can be present, as may give satisfaction to Our People; Resolving always to prefer their safety, to Our quiet and repose, esteeming the Ruling by Law, and in moderation, the greatest, as well as the surest of all Our Prerogatives; Expecting in the mean time you will take all care for getting Subsistence to the Forces, and doing all other things that you judge necessary for the good of the Country, and Our Service: For doing of which, this shall be your Warrant, And so we bid you heartily Farewel.

Given at Our Court at Kensingtoun, *the Thirteenth day of* February, 1690.
And of Our Reign, the First Year.

By His Majesty's Command,

MELVILL.

A PROCLAMATION FOR

Adjourning the Parliament from the Firſt day of *March* next, to the Eighteenth day of the ſaid Month.

Edinburgh, the Eighteenth day of *February*, 1690.

WHereas his Majeſty, by his Royal Letter of the Date at *Hollandhouſe*, the Thirtieth of *November* laſt bypaſt, Authoriſed and Required the Lords of his Privy-Council, to iſſue forth a Proclamation in his Name, Continuing the Adjournment of this Current Parliament till the Firſt day of *March* next: And that the Council have in obedience to His Majeſty's Command, and in His Name, and by virtue of His Royal Authority, Declared the ſaid Parliament Current, and Continued the Adjournment thereof until the ſaid Firſt day of *March* next: And His Majeſty having ſignified by his Letter to the Lords of the Privy-Council, of the Date at *Kenſingtoun*, the [illegible]th day of *February*, One thouſand ſix hundred and ninety years, that [illegible]eat and urgent Matters, which concerned the good of the Proteſtant [illegible], and the well of theſe Kingdoms, did neceſſitate his Majeſty to continue the Adjournment of the Parliament in this Kingdom for ſome longer [illegible] and hath thereby Authorized and Required the ſaids Lords, to iſſue [illegible] Proclamation in his Name, continuing the Adjournment until the [illegible]enth day of the ſaid Month of *March* next. Therefore the Lords of the Councel, Do in his Majeſty's Name, and by his ſpecial Command and Authority, Declare the ſaid Parliament Current, and continues the Adjournment thereof until the ſaid Eighteenth of *March* next: And Require and Command the Lyon King at Arms, and his Brethren Heraulds, Macers of Privy-Council, Purſevants, Meſſengers at Arms, Sheriffs in that part, conjunctly and ſeverally, that incontinent theſe Preſents ſeen, they paſs to the Mercat-Croſs of *Edinburgh*, and remanent Mercat-Croſſes of the Head Burghs of this Kingdom, and there in his Majeſty's Name and Authority foreſaid, by open Proclamation, make Intimation of the Continuation of the ſaid Adjournment, from the Firſt day of *March* next, to the Eighteenth day of the ſaid Month; Requiring hereby all the Members of Parliament to attend that Day, at Ten a clock in the Forenoon, in the uſual way, and at the ordinary place, and upon the accuſtomed Certifications. For doing of all which, the ſaids Lords commit to them conjunctly and ſeverally his Majeſty's full Power, by theſe Preſents, delivering the ſamine by them duely Executed and Indorſed again to the Bearer. Extracted by me,

GILB. ELIOT, *Cls. Sti. Concili.*

GOD ſave King *WILLIAM* and Queen *MARY*.

Edinburgh, Printed by the Heir of *Andrew Anderſon*, by Order of Privy-Council.
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